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Advertisements for this column are accepted AT THE RATE OF 2d. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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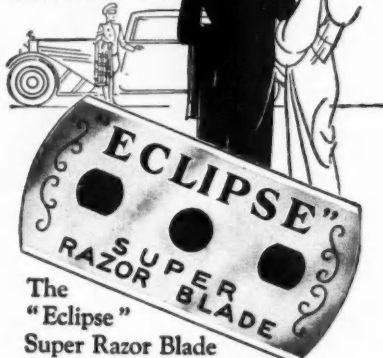
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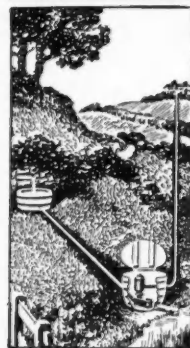
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Land Agents :—Messrs. WILSON, PEAT & CO., 8, Winckley Square, Preston; Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

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Solicitors:—Messrs. BISCHOFF, COXE, BISCHOFF & THOMPSON, 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C. 2.
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Lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine principal bedrooms, nine bathrooms, three dressing rooms, seven servants' bedrooms, and bathroom, entirely new model offices.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
TUDOR DOWER HOUSE.
CROMWELLIAN STABLES.
UNIQUE WELL HOUSE.
FOUR COTTAGES, FARMERY,
STABLING, GARAGES.

Charming inexpensive grounds, park, 27 acres woodland; in all



305 ACRES APPROXIMATELY

FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection—HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1.

By Order of Executors

BETWEEN REDHILL & GODSTONE

Beautifully Secluded. High up. Lovely view. Complete rurality.

"LONE OAK," NUTFIELD.

QUAINT LITTLE PROPERTY OF CHARACTER.

comprising interesting stone-built Freehold Residence containing lounge and



inner halls, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete offices. Artistic appointments.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Garage and stabling. Well shaded Grounds, inexpensive yet most effectively displayed, with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden and paddock, etc., in all nearly

SIX ACRES.

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1, on Tuesday 28th April next (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. MORRISON, HEWITT & HARRIS, Reigate. Land Agents: HOOPER, CUSHEN & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1.

PRACTICALLY

ADJOINING TWO GOLF COURSES

IN CHOICE RURAL SURROUNDINGS AT WORPLESDON.

BETWEEN WOKING AND GUILDFORD.



THE GATE HOUSE

An artistic modern Freehold HOUSE, containing spacious hall, two reception rooms, billiards room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and water. Telephone.

TWO GARAGES.

Chauffeur's room. Beautiful grounds, ornamental and tennis lawns, flower garden, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all nearly

TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, 12TH MAY (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. JOHNSON, WEATHERELL, STURT & HARDY, 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C. Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1.

MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW of the English Channel, coast line and surrounding beautiful country. NEAR VENTNOR ISLE OF WIGHT

Warm sunny climate. High altitude. Sheltered position.



THE SHUTE, ST. LAWRENCE

Attractive Family Residence, containing entrance hall, two or three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and compact offices. Central heating. Co.'s electric light and water. Two cottages, garage and stabling.

MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis lawns, rock and flower gardens, orchard, paddock, etc., in all nearly

FIVE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES

Part is held on lease for over 900 years and the remainder is Freehold. To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, 5TH MAY (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. CRAWLEY, ARNOLD & Co. 1, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1.

First time in the market.

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE REPRODUCTION. REPLETE WITH MODERN COMFORTS.

HERTFORDSHIRE

About 20 minutes from Town. Excellent golf available. Rural situation, high up, close to a pretty village and commanding magnificent views.

ALDENHAM

GRANGE,

Nr. WATFORD.

A fine Freehold House of character, approached by carriage drive, and containing imposing hall, four handsome reception rooms, ten principal bed, two dressing rooms, three bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms, complete domestic offices.



Central heating. Main drainage. Company's electric light and water.

COTTAGE, GARAGES, GROUNDS OF SUPERLATIVE BEAUTY; in all over

ELEVEN ACRES

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AMIDST GLORIOUS SURROUNDINGS FOUND ONLY IN THE FAMOUS

CORNISH RIVIERA

2 miles from the Coast. Excellent sporting facilities.

TREWHIDDLE HOUSE, ST. AUSTELL

A comfortable and compact Freehold RESIDENCE, approached by long drive and containing on only two floors, halls, four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, with lavatory basins (h. and c.), three bathrooms, compact offices. Company's water and electric light.



Garage, Stabling, Farmery, Lodge, etc. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, with a world famous collection of rare tropical trees and shrubs, tennis and other lawns, mixed orchard, ponds, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland, etc.; in all over

TWENTY-ONE ACRES

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL next (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. NEISH, HOWELL & HALDANE, 47, Watling Street, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1.

600 FT. UP. SOUTHERN ASPECT.

AMIDST GLORIOUS WOODED SURROUNDINGS

Beautiful and extensive views. Within easy reach of

REIGATE, SURREY

ONLY 22 MILES FROM LONDON.
TO BE LET
UNFURNISHED

Might be Sold
CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Quiet and retired position, drive approach. Hall, three reception rooms, complete offices, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.



Cottage. Garage.

Delightfully matured grounds Woodland, tennis court, etc.; in all about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES

Early Inspection Recommended.

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W. 1. (s. 34,711.)

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Telephone No. :
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHILTERN HILLS—WITH BEAUTIFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS

IN UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS. THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE KNOWN AS
PYRTON HILL, WATLINGTON, OXON



20 ACRES.

For SALE by Auction during the Season, unless previously sold by private treaty.
Auctioneers, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, (14,191.) Solicitors, Messrs. LONGBOURNE, STEVENS
AND POWELL, 7, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

approached by a carriage drive with
Lodge at entrance and containing:—

LOUNGE HALL,
THREE RECEPTION,
EIGHT BED AND
DRESSING ROOMS,
BATHROOM.

Electric Light and other modern
conveniences.

STABLING, GARAGE, ETC.

NICELY-TIMBERED GARDENS
AND GROUNDS

with terraces, sloping lawns, rose
garden, kitchen garden. **Excellent**
Hard Tennis Court, etc. Paddock,
Woodland and hill pasture, in all about

SURREY HILLS

750ft. up with magnificent views.



Built by an eminent architect for his own
occupation. Up-to-date and labour-
saving with main services, etc.

Four reception rooms, billiard room,
six bedrooms, two bathrooms.
Double Garage.

DELIGHTFULLY WOODED, MATURED
GROUNDS

forming a charming setting, and comprising lawns,
flower borders, kitchen garden, woodland, etc.

£3,650. TWO ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M.1832.)

For Sale at less than half original cost

NORFOLK BROADS

In picturesque country within easy reach of Norwich and the Sea.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

erected regardless of expense.

up-to-date in every way with

Main Electricity and Gas,

Central Heating, etc.

OAK-PANELLLED LOUNGE HALL,
THREE HANDSOME RECEPTION
ROOMS, STUDY.

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, ETC.

THE WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS

are attractively displayed in lawns, etc., in all about **eight Acres**, having a long frontage
to River Bure (on which are two excellent boathouses) giving

DIRECT ACCESS TO BROADS AND SEA.

TWO COTTAGES. DOUBLE GARAGE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,489.)

HANTS-WILTS

BDRS. 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN A GOOD SPORTING DISTRICT.

Charming Georgian Residence

standing in lovely old Grounds, on gravel soil, facing South.

Four reception, fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc. Electric light and central heating.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

MODEL FARMERY AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Beautiful Park and other lands of 120 Acres

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,397.)

WILTSHIRE

300ft. up, facing south, in a favourite, unspoilt district; near main line station.

A DIGNIFIED EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



Panelled hall, four reception, billiard room, nine principal bedrooms, three
bathrooms, servants' accommodation, etc. Modern conveniences.

STABLING, ETC.

FARMERY.

THREE COTTAGES.

Magnificently Timbered Old Grounds, with wide terraces, lawns, formal
gardens, walled kitchen garden. Sheet of ornamental water.

66 ACRES OF PARK-LIKE MEADOWLAND

Price, photos, etc., of Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,321.)

WEST SUSSEX

Within easy reach of the sea.

A HANDSOME GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Finely placed in grand old grounds surrounded by a beautifully
timbered park.



Hall, fine suite of reception rooms, eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, servants'
accommodation, five bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER.

DOWER HOUSE.

SMALL FARMERY.

STABLING, ETC. SQUASH RACQUET COURT, TWO COTTAGES.

60 ACRES

Very reasonable price would be accepted.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,089.)

FAVOURITE SOUTHERN COUNTY

One hour by express train service from London.

For Sale, a very attractive and

COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

extending to about

1,200 ACRES

(Tithe free).

with a DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE dating from the
18th century, well-placed and approached by an avenue carriage drive with Lodge
at entrance.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, a dozen bedrooms (all with lavatory
basins). Three bathrooms.

Coy's Electric Light.

Central Heating, etc.

THREE FARMS.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

TROUT FISHING.

Plan and photographs of the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,241.)



GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

1½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING

gloriously placed, 600ft. up on the LOVELY COTSWOLDS, in splendid hunting centre.



FOR SALE.—This fine old STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, typical of the district; carefully modernised and standing in over 200 ACRES, intersected by the first-rate TROUT RIVER.

Eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, maids' sitting room.

Central heating. Electricity. Excellent water.

Exceptionally BEAUTIFUL GARDENS with ORNAMENTAL WATER. Good LOOSE BOXES, GARAGE, TWO COTTAGES. Also pretty old farmhouse and other Cottages let with the farm.

Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.7236.)

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD & WINCHESTER

ON A KNOLL AT THE FOOT OF THE DOWNS.



FOR SALE with 18 ACRES, this charmingly positioned RESIDENCE, in good order and having—

Seven bedrooms, bathroom, very large billiards or dance room, lounge hall, and two reception rooms, etc.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND CAPITAL OUTBUILDINGS.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Apply, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 35, Mount Street, W.1. (A.3203.)

AMIDST THE SURREY COMMONS

ONLY ABOUT 17 MILES OUT.



6,500 GNS. is all that is asked for this exceptionally FINE RESIDENCE, commanding lovely views and eminently suitable for SCHOLASTIC (a high-class girls' school, much required in the district) or INSTITUTIONAL purposes, or, as hitherto, for private residence.

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, four magnificent reception rooms, etc. All Companies' services.

GRAND OLD TREES adorn the Grounds of about FIVE ACRES (more land available), and there is an excellent COTTAGE, etc.

Owner's Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.1633.)

HUNTING WITH THE BEAUFORT AND AVON VALE PACKS

AN OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER ON A HILL.



FOR SALE. with 20, 75 or 100 ACRES, a well-planned RESIDENCE, in park-like surroundings, and containing—

Eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, good offices.

Electric light and Company's water.

Matured and well-timbered Grounds with tennis lawn. Walled Garden.

STABLING. GARAGE. FARMERY.

Prices and particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.3370.)

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK
LONDON (Telephone: Regent 6911 (2 lines)), RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
16, KING EDWARD ST.,
OXFORD.
AND CHIPPING NORTON

SUSSEX

Close to the Downs. Easy reach of station with excellent trains to London.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTHDOWN HUNT.



THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE, brick built, with old tiled roof and lattice windows; south aspect with views of the Downs. Hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms and two bathrooms.
MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND DRAINAGE, TWO GARAGES and LOOSE BOXES FOR HUNTERS.
OLD-WORLD GARDENS of about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES (adjoining paddock rented).
Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 14965.)

DORSET

In the Blackmore Vale Hunt. Within a few miles of main line station, which is 2½ hours by express from London.

TO BE SOLD. a compact and complete residential property. The residence is delightfully situated some 300ft. above sea level, with open views. It is near to, but entirely secluded from the Village, and approached by a quiet lane with no through traffic.

Accommodation: Entrance hall with lavatory and cloakroom, four reception rooms of good dimensions, complete offices (all on the ground floor). On the First Floor are four principal bedrooms, dressing room, fitted bathroom, and in a separate wing, two bedrooms for maid-servants. On the Top Floor are two good bedrooms, fitted bathroom and lavatory.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WATER FROM RAM AND WELLS.

Excellent Stabling, with substantial stone-built block of five loose boxes. Saddle room and garage for two or three cars; groom's rooms; large double cottage, now used as one and occupied by gardener. The Pleasure Grounds include a wide sweep of lawn with two good tennis courts, large kitchen garden, etc., exceptionally good paddocks, in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, Messrs JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 14718.)

SURREY

Within one mile of station, whence London is reached in thirty-five minutes.



THIS CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE, built of brick, with old oak timbers and tiled roof. HALL with cloakroom, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR BEDROOMS and BATHROOM. ALL MAIN SERVICES.
The OLD-WORLD GARDENS are a feature. OLD BARN, with stabling and other buildings.
PRICE £2,500 WITH ONE ACRE OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH UP TO SIXTEEN ACRES OF PASTURE, INTERSECTED BY STREAM.
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 16068.)

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES
including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.
WALLER & KING, F.A.I.
ESTATE AGENTS,
THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON
Business Established over 100 years.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
SALE BY AUCTION, under instructions from Capt. W. G. Dugdale and the Executors of the late Mrs. W. Dugdale.
LOT 1.—The attractive JACOBAN RESIDENCE, "MEESON HALL," WELLINGTON, in all slightly over 100 ACRES, affording a pleasant Residential Estate of medium size.
The superior and choice FURNISHING EFFECTS, Antique Pieces and Valuable Oak Panelling. SALES EARLY JUNE.
Full details in due course from—BARBER & SON, Auctioneers, Wellington.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ESTATE AGENTS

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS
(Established three-quarters of a Century),
27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.
TELEPHONE 2102.

Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

MAGNIFICENT POSITION NEAR THE KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

LONDON 28 MILES BY ROAD. CITY ONE HOUR'S JOURNEY.

Standing 350ft. above sea level on the beautiful Bidborough Ridge.



A PICTURESQUE HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE FACING SOUTH, AND PLANNED TO GAIN FULL ADVANTAGE OF ITS SITUATION

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SEVEN PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS (WITH FITTED BASINS).
FIVE SECONDARY BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, UP-TO-DATE DOMESTIC OFFICES WITH SERVANTS' HALL.

CENTRAL HEATING.

COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS.

TWO FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGES.

Delightful Gardens and Grounds, with formal garden, lanes and grass walks leading to natural woodland. Hard tennis court.

JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE WITH 45 ACRES

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1, who can confidently recommend the property from personal knowledge. (15,569.)

IN THE WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.—NINE MILES FROM BANBURY.—London under 80 miles. An old stone-built Manor House of great charm, beautifully situated on high ground with pleasing views. Old oak timbering and modern conveniences. Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Central heating and main electricity. Stabling with twelve loose-boxes. Two garages and men's rooms, five-roomed cottage. Delightful grounds, inexpensive to maintain, with tennis lawn and fine trees. First-class pastureland producing an income approaching £180 per annum. For SALE, freehold, with 130 acres, or less at reduced price. (15,031.)

ELECTRIC COASTAL SERVICE IN ONE HOUR.—Dignified Georgian Residence, approached by long carriage drive through undulating parkland. Four reception rooms, cloak room, twelve bedrooms, four bathrooms, ample domestic offices. Central heating. Main electric light. Good water supply. Stabling with loose boxes for seven. Garages for four, farmery. Three cottages. Old-world grounds with spreading lawns and fine trees. Walled kitchen garden and park-like pastureland. Shooting over 2,000 acres might he had. To be let on lease. (7,639.)

ON THE SOLENT WITH PRIVATE BEACH.—Sandwiched between woods and private estates.—Unique HOUSE of unusual design, best described as a "long, low, white house with green shutters." Private road approach; four reception, twelve bedrooms, five baths, loggia with roof garden; hot and cold water everywhere; electric light, central heating; garages; lovely grounds, hard court, path to sea and beach, safe anchorage. Near golf. Grassland can be had. For Sale with 2 or 32 ACRES. Might Let Furnished. Such a really charming house should be seen without further delay. (14,130.)

FIRST-RATE HUNTING WITH BEAUFORT AND V.W.H.



PERFECTLY UNIQUE PROPERTY AN OLD COTSWOLD FARM HOUSE

RECENTLY ADDED TO WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH ITS ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURE.

Old stone mullions and dormer windows, stone-tiled roof, picturesque gables, three reception, nine bedrooms, three baths. Electric light; main water. New drainage. Stabling for fourteen hunters. Garage, outbuildings. Matured grounds, large pond.

40 ACRES OF RICH PASTURE

FINE VIEWS TO THE SOUTH.

Two cottages might be had and possibly additional land.

REASONABLE PRICE ASKED.

Polo and golf at hand.

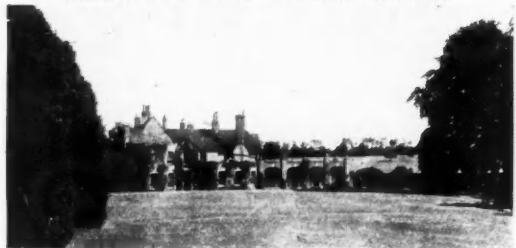
CURTIS & HENSON. (14,271.)

SEVENTEEN MILES FROM THE COAST.—Amidst the unspoilt Weald. Beautiful RESIDENCE of Queen Anne character. Exceptionally well built. Mellowed red brick and attractive dormer windows. Secluded position, fine views, long drive, lodge, three reception, eleven bedrooms, three baths; main water and electricity, radiators; splendid order; unique Badminton court; gardens of great beauty; garage for three cars; woodland dell, thousands of bulbs in season, small paddock, lawns, ornamental timber. Twelve acres. Hunting and golf. Easy reach of quaint old market town. Urgent Sale imperative. Should be seen at once. (13,556.)

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF CROCKHAM HILL.—Charming replica of an old TUDOR HOUSE, comprising five reception, eighteen bed and dressing rooms, seven bathrooms, including plunge bath. Electric light, main water, central heating, B.F., etc. Beautiful grounds, pasture and woodland, extending in all to about 25 ACRES. Ample stabling, stud farm, garage; covered tennis court or riding school, three cottages, two flats. Hunting with two packs. Near golf. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. (15,523.)

AT FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS.—Twelve miles from coast. Elizabeth house of old-world charm containing many interesting period features. The house was originally situated in Suffolk and was recently removed to its present site and re-erected at an enormous expense. Fine old oak beams and valuable carvings. Drive with lodge. Four reception, ten bedrooms, three baths. Main electricity and power, main gas and water. Central heating. Garages, stabling. Fine old grounds of SIX ACRES. Grass lawns, gardens lately reconstructed, hard court, kitchen garden, and paddock. Really worth seeing. Hunting, fishing, and golf. Just in the market. (14,822.)

FEW MILES FROM FOLKESTONE AMIDST BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.



DATING FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY REMODELLED IN QUEEN ANNE STYLE

Lounge, four reception, twenty bedrooms, three baths. Electric light. Central heating. Main water. Garages; stabling; six cottages. Home farm.

FINE HARD TENNIS COURT WITH UNIQUE GARDEN HOUSE
Beautiful gardens; dovecote; sunk Dutch garden and fish-pond. Timbered parkland. Rich grass, arable and woodland.

ABOUT 427 ACRES. Very Low Price.

Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON. (15,522.)

IN THE BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST STANDING 600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



UP-TO-DATE REPLICA OF YEOMAN'S HOUSE In First-class Condition.

Two reception rooms, ante room, cloakroom, eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, complete offices. Electric light and central heating. Garage for two cars.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE FOR GARDENER. HARD TENNIS COURT.
The well-matured Grounds include formal and wild gardens, merging into natural woodland with banks of rhododendrons. Paddock.

FOR SALE, WITH ABOUT 18 ACRES.

Inspected by Curtis & Henson. (13,779.)

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Telephone :
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines).

CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

SUSSEX

An hour from London, near first-class Golf Course.
High up; perfect surroundings; sand soil.



SUPERBLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

IN 80-ACRE PARK
Fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms. Lavatory basins in all bedrooms.

CAPITAL OUTBUILDINGS. SIX COTTAGES.
Lovely gardens, with fine timber, hard tennis court.
SWIMMING POOL.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

ON THE SUSSEX BORDERS

AN HOUR FROM LONDON IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY.



LOVELY XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE

with luxurious appointments. Fine oak panelling and oak beams, ten bedrooms, three baths, three reception rooms, and a fine old barn converted for billiards and dance room. **FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES.** Central heating, main water and electric light. Entrance lodge, two cottages, garage, farmery. **PERFECT OLD GARDENS** with bathing pool. Hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden with glasshouses. Very fine collection of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. Small park.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A TYPICAL COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

NEAR CIRENCESTER, CHELTENHAM AND THE COTSWOLD HUNT KENNELS.



600FT. UP. FACING SOUTH-WEST.

Eleven bedrooms, two baths, four reception rooms.
Electric light. Company's water. Central heating.
Independent hot water.

GARAGE. STABLING.

FARMHOUSE AND BUILDINGS. EIGHT COTTAGES.
ABOUT 220 ACRES.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF TROUT FISHING.

Agents for SALE of the FREEHOLD, WILSON & Co.,
14, Mount Street, W.1.

A VERY LOVELY TUDOR MANOR



WEST SUSSEX & HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

In glorious country, high up on gravel soil. Perfectly situated within its own estate of nearly 200 ACRES. To be LET, Furnished. Galleried hall, four reception rooms (with panelling and parquet floors), fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms.

RADIATORS. MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Grand old Gardens with fine trees.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A SUPERB POSITION, 600 FEET UP, WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS



Under an hour from Town in unspoilt part of Bucks.
Beautifully appointed House. Faultless order.

UP TO DATE IN EVERY DETAIL.

Running (h. and c.) water in all bedrooms.
Radiators throughout. Parquet Floors.

Oak-panelled lounge, three fine reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS. TWO COTTAGES.
Delightful Garden. Hard tennis court.

20 ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1

35 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON



A PERFECT LITTLE COUNTRY ESTATE

on a small scale. Lovely old RED BRICK HOUSE—mellowed with age, with very fine panelling and oak beams. Eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms.

GARAGE, STABLING, AND SEVERAL COTTAGES.
Gardens of unique charm, with ornamental water, park and woods.

70 ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

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2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

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HIGH UP. GRAND VIEWS. SUSSEX.



Hall, three fine reception, two bath, seven bedrooms, usual offices. GARAGE.

11 ACRES.

Main water. Electric light and power. Up to date.
Excellent order.

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Prettiest part of the Bury St. Edmunds district.



MANSTON HALL, NEAR WHEPSTEAD

A fine example of a moated manor mentioned in Domesday Book.

Living hall, parlour, original buttery and study, two bathrooms, eight bedrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.
SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.

GARAGE AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.
PARKLIKE MEADOWLAND.

ABOUT 40 ACRES

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Within easy reach of

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Frequent fast trains to Town in about 40 minutes.

CHAWORTH HOUSE, OTTERSHAW

Compact, well-planned and in practically perfect order.

MAINLY ON TWO FLOORS.

Billiard and three reception, three bath, twelve bedrooms.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.

Main services. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Residence in the centre of beautifully timbered grounds of about

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TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Attractive small HOUSE, six miles from Oxford. Three reception rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., paddock and garden. Garage. Loose box.

New drainage system. Independent hot-water system. Main electric light

RENT £80. TENANT PAYING RATES.

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MODERN CAVITY-WALLED HOUSE.—Eleven rooms; stabling (two hunters); garage; electric light; radiators, h. and c.; septic tank drainage; dining room (20ft. by 16ft.); 1½ ACRES; glass; near Post Office, station and buses.

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ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY.—School, Hotel, Club, Nursing Home, etc. Playing field and gardens. Seven class and reception rooms, dining hall, gymnasium. Sleeping accommodation about 60. Servants' rooms, six bathrooms. Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. RENT £625 per annum exclusive. View Caretaker.—Full particulars, BARTLETT TRUST, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Phone: Victoria 3061.)

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HERTFORDSHIRE. 20 MILES FROM LONDON

EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE ON TWO MAIN LINES TO THE CITY AND WEST END.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,
COMPLETELY UNSPOILED, OF
MELLOWED RED BRICK WITH
TILED ROOF, RETAINING MOST OF
THE ORIGINAL FEATURES, IN-
CLUDING PANELLING AND FIRE-
PLACES, WITH IMPOSING ENTRANCE
AND ENTRANCE GATES.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.



EIGHT PRINCIPAL BED AND
DRESSING ROOMS.

SIX SERVANTS' ROOMS.
NURSERIES AND SIX BATHROOMS

COMPANY'S WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS PLEASANTLY LAID OUT AND WELL TIMBERED. INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN. WIDE EXPANSES OF LAWN, HARD COURT,
KITCHEN GARDEN.

GARAGES.

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HOME FARM BUILDINGS.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE, AND LODGE.

60 ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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HUNTING WITH THE COWDRAY AND LORD LECONFIELD'S

LOVELIEST AND UNSPOILED PART OF SUSSEX.

A XVIIth CENTURY FARMHOUSE

with many original and most interesting
old features.

Drawing room with Queen Anne pine
panelling, dining room with original ingie
fireplace, sun room, study, eight bedrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC
LIGHT. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.



INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

Range of model buildings. Excellent
stabling and garage.

Some 30 Acres of woodland and 60 Acres
of excellent pasture.

95 ACRES IN ALL

INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM

The woodlands provide excellent rough
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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,
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SUSSEX

BETWEEN ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE SEA.

A VERY CHARMING OLD SUSSEX
HOUSE BUILT OF BRICK AND STONE
AND PARTLY HALF TIMBERED.

Charming reception rooms with dining
hall and three other reception rooms, seven
bedrooms, two bathrooms.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC
LIGHT.

DRAINAGE TO SEPTIC TANK.

CENTRAL HEATING.



Lovely terraced gardens with banks of
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court.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS TO THE
HILLS BEYOND.

FOUR PADDocks, making some

TWENTY ACRES

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SOUTH OF EAST GRINSTEAD

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, CLOSE TO THE GOLF COURSE, AND ADJOINING SEVERAL LARGE ESTATES.



THIS
EXTREMELY PICTURESQUE
PROPERTY,
IN THE TRADITIONAL
SUSSEX STYLE,
standing in the centre of delightful
GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF
ABOUT NINE ACRES

Hall, three reception rooms, eight
bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices.
Electric light available. Garage
and outbuildings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, with
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AT A VERY
REASONABLE PRICE



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KENT**OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE CONNOISSEUR OF ANTIQUITY**

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER STOUR.

IN THE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD TOWN OF SANDWICH.

Extensive views over miles of open country. Near to the sea and the Royal St. George's and Princes' Golf Clubs.

FOR SALE.



THE RENOWNED AND HISTORIC XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE,

"THE KING'S LODGING"

A XVth Century Merchant's House, containing rooms of great dignity, with a wealth of fine old beams, linenfold panelling, inglenook and other Tudor period features. Hall with inglenook panelled throughout with oak. Oak panelled library and drawing room, together with dining room, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc., and GARAGE.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

THE SECLUDED GARDEN WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL TREES FORMS AN IDEAL SETTING FOR THIS PICTURESQUE HOUSE, AND INCLUDES STONE FLAGGED PATHS, LAWNS, FOUNTAIN, ETC.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

INCLUDING SOME OF THE VALUABLE ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS.
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BY DIRECTION OF THE RT. HON. THE LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

SUSSEX**ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY**

Delightful position commanding very fine views to the South Downs. Five miles from Uckfield Station. London is about 50 miles by road.

Carefully restored at very great expense to bring it to present-day requirements.

FINE OLD PANELLING AND
 OPEN FIREPLACES.

TO BE SOLD

THIS VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with beautiful TUDOR RESIDENCE, part of which formed one of the original Sussex Manor Houses.

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms. Excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
 CENTRAL HEATING.
 MODERN SANITATION.



Land Agents, Messrs. ST. JOHN SMITH & SON, Uckfield, Sussex.

GARAGE. STABLING.

HOME FARM.

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES.

MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE GROUNDS.

HARD TENNIS COURTS.

SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.

Walled garden with box hedges and kitchen garden.

Valuable pastureland, woodland, etc., the whole extending to an area of just over

500 ACRES

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ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE DELIGHTFUL NEW FOREST

IN A SECLUDED POSITION. ALMOST ADJOINING A GOLF COURSE.

Beautifully appointed.
 Built under architect's supervision.

TO BE SOLD

THIS WELL-CONSTRUCTED MODERN
 RESIDENCE,

facing due South.

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, beautiful lounge (61ft. by 18ft.), two reception rooms, billiards room.

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.
 GARAGE AND STABLING.



DOUBLE ENTRANCE LODGE.
 TWO COTTAGES.

Electric lighting. Central heating.
 Company's water. Main drainage.

The

PLEASURE GROUNDS

contain many specimen trees, and an outstanding feature is the clipped yew hedge: pergola, bowling green, lily ponds, small bathing-pool, rose garden, etc., the whole covering an area of about

EIGHT ACRES

HUNTING.

GOLF.

YACHTING.

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ON WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE

c.6

Adjoining and overlooking the second green. On high ground with beautiful views to the South. 21 miles by road from London.

PERFECTLY-APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

of undeniable character and charm, carefully planned and built regardless of cost.

Hall, sun parlour, 3 reception (one mahogany panelled), 9 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Co.'s water, gas and electric light.

GOOD GARAGE.

Secluded and well-timbered GARDENS, well stocked with flowers and shrubs; in all about 1½ ACRES.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN BUNGALOW WITH 2 ROOMS AND SUN PARLOUR.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

An opportunity for business men and golfers to acquire a beautiful and distinctive house, in a lovely setting.



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KENTISH COAST

c.4

In the favourite Birchington district.

Handy for the North Foreland, Sandwich and other Golf Courses.

A MOST ARTISTIC RESIDENCE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY

Beautifully planned for entertaining purposes. Entrance and lounge halls, magnificent bathroom or dance room, dining room (all oak panelled), winter garden, 10 bed and dressing (several with lavatory basins h. and c.), 3 bath, offices.

Co.'s gas and water.

Electric light.

Central heating. Independent hot water.

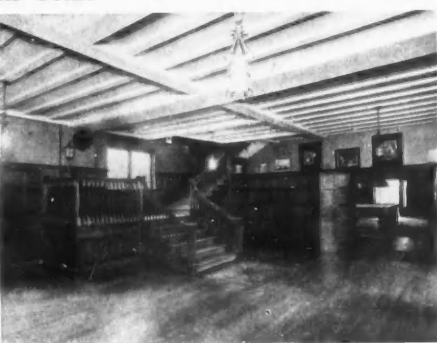
AMPLE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Useful outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, including ornamental, croquet and tennis lawns, parklike kitchen garden, a quantity of walled and other fruit trees; in all about

TWO ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



MIGHT BE DIVIDED. Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

AN ABSOLUTE GIFT AT £7,000

c.1/c.7

Inspect at once, otherwise too late. Beautiful Berks. Puddington 35 minutes.

FASCINATING BLACK-AND-WHITE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Entrance and lounge halls, music room with minstrel gallery, 3 reception, billiards room, 8 principal bedrooms, staff rooms, 3 bath, offices. Two floors only.

Fitted lavatory basins h. and c. Co.'s electric light and power. Gas and water. Modern sanitation. Central heating. Constant hot water.

COTTAGE.

GARAGE (3 cars).

Useful outbuildings.

ALSO SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

LET at £75 p.a. (exclusive of rates).

CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

Double tennis lawn, rock, flower, rose and kitchen gardens, orchard, with valuable rich pasture; in all about

NINETEEN ACRES

FIRST-RATE GOLF AND OTHER SPORT.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



DIRECT ACCESS TO THE SEA — SUSSEX COAST

c.4

Ideal surroundings on a private and restricted Estate.

THIS FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED TYPE OF RESIDENCE

with thatched roof, built regardless of expense and modelled on the latest labour-saving lines.

Lounge hall, 3 or 4 fine reception, 8-10 bed and dressing, 3 luxuriously fitted bathrooms; model offices; servants' hall.

Electric light and power.

Gas.

Central heating.

Independent hot water.

Co.'s water.

Main drainage.

Telephone.

LARGE GARAGE

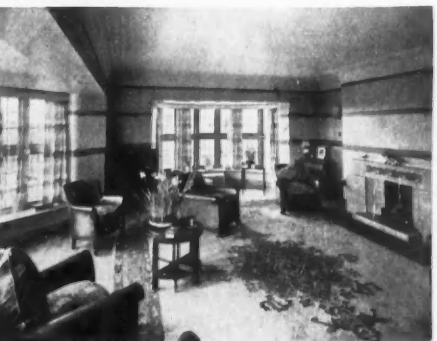
Useful outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GARDEN WITH LAWNS, HERBACEOUS BORDERS, ROCKERY, WATERFALL, etc.; in all

HALF-AN-ACRE

PRIVATE GATE TO THE BEACH.

DEFINITELY THE LAST WORD IN COMFORT AND LABOUR-SAVING. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



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RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

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AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN IN SURREY

AMIDST RURAL COUNTRY ON HIGH GROUND.
BETWEEN OXTED AND EAST GRINSTEAD.

LITTLE WESTLANDS, LINGFIELD

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE & WELL PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE.
ELEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS,
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER.
PARQUET FLOORING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS WITH PICTURESQUE
POND AND Paddock.

SEVEN ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR AUCTION APRIL 23RD NEXT.

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HERTS & ESSEX BORDERS. UNDER ONE HOUR OF TOWN



IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING ADJOINING THE VILLAGE GREEN.
Half a mile from Station. Five miles Bishops Stortford.

"OLDE PLACE," UGLEY

CHARMING ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

FIVE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. MODERN DRAINAGE. GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

FIVE ACRES. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE

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SURREY. 18 MILES TOWN

ADJACENT MILES OPEN COMMON.



EXQUISITE THATCHED RESIDENCE

IN MOST PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
SECLUDED SITUATION WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

SIX BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS,

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE. STABLING.

COTTAGE.

LOVELY GROUNDS OF TWO ACRES

Full details of Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,
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ESTATE OFFICES, GODALMING, SURREY (Tel. 2).

ONE OF THE LESSER COUNTRY HOUSES OF TO-DAY

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT POSITION IN THE HOME COUNTIES. ONE HOUR SOUTH.



Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiards room,
complete offices, cellarage; main water and electricity; modern drainage; central heating.

Three cottages.

Garages for four cars.

Stabling.

LOVELY GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF 50 ACRES INCLUDING HARD TENNIS COURT, PARK AND
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PRICE FREEHOLD £20,000

Photographs and Particulars may be obtained of the Sole Agents, H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices,
Godalming, Surrey, who have inspected the property and can confidently recommend it.



EXECUTORS SALE.

ARGYLLSHIRE

ON THE BANKS OF LOCH AWE. SIX MILES FROM TAYNUILTH, 20 FROM OBAN.



MODERN RESIDENCE

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT POSITION OVER-
LOOKING LOCH AWE WITH PRIVATE LANDING
PIER.

The accommodation comprises:
Cloakroom, entrance and inner halls, three reception and
billiards rooms, nine principal bedrooms, two bathrooms,
three servants' rooms, complete offices.

CHARMING GROUNDS OF
TWELVE ACRES

(up to 1,000 acres available).

A VERY MODERATE PRICE WILL
NOW BE ACCEPTED.

Owner's Agents, H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate
Offices, Godalming.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. HOUSE AGENTS,
TAPPER & SONS, STROUD.
TEL: 202.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Ideal HOUSE for rest or
convalescence, on high ground. Large garden and
far-reaching views.—BARRACK HALL.

AT A VERY TEMPTING PRICE

Easy run Norwich and Coast, near Broad.

A FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.—Quiet:
secluded. Four reception, eight bedrooms, two bath-
rooms. Company's electricity. Gardener's cottage. Beauti-
ful grounds, about SEVEN ACRES. GENUINE BARGAIN
at £2,250.—Photograph, Woodcock & SON, Ipswich.

LOVELY SEA AND COUNTRY VIEWS

Favourite seaside resort near Cromer.

NORFOLK.—Well-built detached MODERN RESI-
DENCE. Lounge, three large reception, maids' sitting
room, nine bedrooms (five fitted basins), two bathrooms. All
main services. Garage (three cars). Large garden with
tennis lawn. GREAT SACRIFICE at £2,000.—Woodcock
and SON, Ipswich.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

Easy run Ipswich, Norwich and Coast.

A MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
—300-yard drive; lovely views. Three reception rooms
seven bedrooms (four fitted basins), two bathrooms. Central
heating, electricity. Garage, perfect order. TWO ACRES
timbered grounds. Rent £80.—Woodcock & SON, Ipswich.

WITH FINE RIVER FRONTAGE

Beautiful grounds with private Broad of one-and-a-half acres.

WROXHAM (Norfolk Broads).—QUEEN ANNE STYLE
RESIDENCE, exquisitely fitted, in secluded situation.
Galleried lounge, three reception rooms, billiards room, twelve
or more bedrooms, three bathrooms. Every possible con-
venience. Garages. Three hearthouses. Two excellent
cottages; about EIGHT ACRES. Price of £6,500, a
mere fraction of replacement value. Only needs seeing.—
Woodcock & SON, Ipswich.

A CHARACTER PROPERTY, comprising typical
MANOR HOUSE of XVIIIth century design and
small timbered park, with panoramic views across the Colne
Valley on outskirts of country town, fourteen miles from
Colchester. Large hall, three reception, billiard room, con-
servatory, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and ample
offices. Cottage. Quarters. Stabling. Matured grounds,
with 14 ACRES, £4,000 (more land available); or might
let. Particulars and photograph from TYLER & OWERS,
Estate Agents, Halstead, Essex.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

SPORTSMAN WISHES TO PURCHASE

A FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING ESTATE OF
2,500 TO 5,000 ACRES

in Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex or Wiltshire. A
WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, containing 18
to 25 bedrooms is required.

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SACKVILLE HOUSE,
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(ENTRANCE IN SACKVILLE STREET).

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES
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HALF OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. F. L. MERCER & CO. UNDERTAKE FREE OF CHARGE THE
INSPECTION AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE WHERE
THERE IS A DEFINITE PROSPECT OF ENGAGEMENT.

Segregated Departments, under the control of experts, exist for the handling
of properties rising in value from about

£2,000 to £20,000

KENT. 50 MILES LONDON. BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST

GOLF AT LITTLESTONE AND RYE.



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE LUXURIES OF A TOWN HOUSE

In a favoured location of historical interest with fine panoramic views over the Weald of Kent. This beautiful period House, bearing the date 1711, is considered to be one of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in the county. It possesses panelled rooms, oak floors, fine oak staircase, and the accommodation comprises oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing (six fitted with washbasins, h. & c.), four bathrooms, excellent labour-saving offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

Garages for three cars, chauffeur's flat and superior cottage.

FINE OLD GARDENS ENCIRCLED BY A MASSIVE WALL. TENNIS LAWN, WELL-STOCKED FLOWER BEDS, ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN AND RICH MEADOWS

18 ACRES FREEHOLD.

OFFERED AT A PRICE WHICH WILL QUICKLY ATTRACT A PURCHASER.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Telephone Regent 2481.

A SURREY GEM 23 MILES FROM LONDON

ADJACENT TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE

400FT. UP ON SANDY SOIL WITH GLORIOUS OPEN VIEWS.

This unique little FREEHOLD PROPERTY, of exceptional charm and character, is in immaculate condition in every respect and ready for immediate occupation. Surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in the Home Counties, yet only 45 minutes by electric trains from the City or West End.



MOST FASCINATING INTERIOR ON TWO
FLOORS ONLY.

Labour-saving to a marked degree with every
comfort and convenience.

Suite of three reception rooms, including exceptionally fine lounge measuring 27ft. by 18ft. 9in., five bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

DETACHED GARAGE.

VERY PRETTY GARDENS, forming a perfect setting with a choice variety of flowering trees and shrubs, formal garden with lily pool, tennis court, rose garden, rockery and masses of bulbs.

The gardens are quite inexpensive to maintain. Owner desires immediate sale and prepared to sacrifice.

AN OBVIOUS BARGAIN AT £2,950 WITH NEARLY ONE ACRE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

TEMPTING SURREY OFFER

NEAR WALTON HEATH GOLF.



500FT. UP ON GRAVEL SOIL.

Occupying a choice situation in the beautiful Kingswood neighbourhood, only sixteen miles by road from London. Quiet and secluded. Hall and cloakroom, three reception, six bedrooms, two bathrooms. Company's electric light, gas and water. Large garage and workshop. Really delightful gardens with choice variety of trees and shrubs, tennis court, rose garden, etc.: in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

A property of most appealing character FOR SALE

FREEHOLD at a

GENUINELY LOW PRICE

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WOLDINGHAM

A LOVELY, UNSPOILED DISTRICT ON THE
SURREY HILLS

NINETEEN MILES FROM LONDON.

whereat Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. have sold, within the past few weeks, six properties ranging in price from £3,000 to £8,000. THIS IS OFFERED AT THE LOW PRICE OF £5,500, and would cost at least £9,000 to replace. The luxuriously equipped RESIDENCE has features of distinction, is in perfect order, and occupies an enviable position 600ft. up. Three reception (one 33ft. long), cloakroom; oak parquet floors and oak panelling. Staff sitting-room, nine bedrooms and three bathrooms. Central heating, main electricity, gas and water. Double garage with flat above. Tennis lawn and lovely gardens partly walled-in.

TWO ACRES FREEHOLD

APTLY DESCRIBED AS A GENUINE BARGAIN

Inspected and enthusiastically recommended. Particulars and photographs from the Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

A HOME OF OUTSTANDING MERIT ADJACENT TO GOLF LINKS ON HERTS-MIDDLESEX BORDERS

FIFTEEN MILES LONDON.

Of irresistible appeal to the discerning purchaser who seeks something better than the average without having to pay a high price to satisfy his requirements. This merits description as the perfect small HOUSE with rooms of generous dimensions and a most enchanting scheme of decoration. Tudor-style hall with oak-framed plaster walls. Oak-floored lounge 28ft. by 15ft., oak-panelled dining room, sun loggia, white-tiled cloakroom, five bedrooms, dressing room and three bathrooms. "Aga" cooker. Central heating, main drainage. Company's electricity, gas and water. Oak floors, beamed ceilings, attractive brick fireplaces, electric panel fires, and other features of "luxury" equipment. Enjoying A UNIQUE SITE, secluded yet not isolated; an entrancing sylvan setting cut out of a wood. The garden alone cost £500 to lay out.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,750 WITH ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE

Inspected and highly recommended. Particulars and photographs from the Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

OVERLOOKING THE HAMBLE RIVER

A GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH 34 ACRES.

ONLY £5,750

Within easy access of Southampton. Standing on the crest of a hill, with a delightful view over the Hamble and down to the Isle of Wight. Four-and-a-half miles from the Solent. A notable yachting centre. The house has a long drive approach with lodge entrance, and is protected by a beautifully timbered small park. Three reception, nine bedrooms and four bathrooms. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Running water in bedrooms. Adequate water supply. Garage. Cottage. Lovely old gardens with specimen trees. The estate is for sale by order of executors at the low price published above. Apart from its special appeal to a yachting enthusiast, it is to be noted that part of the land is let on long leases for market-garden produce and shows a revenue of £42 per annum. The situation is one of considerable value and it is anticipated that

AT £5,750 FREEHOLD AN EARLY SALE WILL OCCUR

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MODERATELY PRICED TO ENSURE QUICK SALE.

In the Berkeley Vale. A good social and sporting centre. A XVIII CENTURY HOUSE of antiquarian interest. On the fringe of a charming small country town eleven miles north of Bristol. Four reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom. Numerous interesting features, including three finely panelled rooms. Constant hot water.

MAIN DRAINAGE, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

Two garages and stables. Grass tennis court. Delightful old garden which is completely enclosed by centuries-old stone walls. Kitchen garden and paddock. The property is in excellent repair.

FREEHOLD IS OFFERED AT THE REDUCED PRICE
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BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. B. M. MACONCHIE.

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UNRIVALLED POSITION IN THE BEAUTIFUL MEDWAY VALLEY. ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MAIDSTONE AND ABOUT ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.



LOT 21.—THE RESIDENCE



LOT 21.—THE GROUNDS.

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A VERY DIGNIFIED STONEBUILT RESIDENCE OF MODERATE DIMENSIONS.

EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, SIX SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. OWN WATER SUPPLY. CO.'S ELECTRIC MAINS AVAILABLE.



LOT 19.—BRIDGE HOUSE.

TWO ENTRANCE LODGES. FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES.

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UNDULATING MEADOWS SLOPING TO THE RIVER MEDWAY AND WITH LONG FRONTAGE THERETO, IN ALL ABOUT

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ALSO TWO FARMHOUSES. 18 SUPERIOR COTTAGES.

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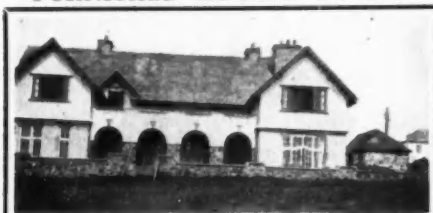
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129, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS.**SEVENOAKS**

500ft. up. Secluded position near station.

**A PERFECTLY APPOINTED DETACHED RESIDENCE**, in the favourite Kippington Road. Large hall, cloakroom, two reception rooms, easily run offices, servants' sitting room, five bedrooms, bathroom, all services, brick garage.

CHOICE MATURED GARDEN OF ABOUT ONE ACRE.

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FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET**FINEST SITE IN NORTH CORNWALL.**—HOUSE OF CHARACTER overlooking sea. Best surfing in England. Six to eight bedrooms, drawing room, hall (30ft. by 20ft. by 25ft. high), twin stairs and gallery. Well furnished; linen; plate; two excellent maids who sleep own cottage. Inclusive terms according to length of let, or would sell—"A. 9895," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.**TO BE LET FURNISHED** to the Summer of 1938, if required, very attractive HOUSE, near Denbigh. Hall, dining room, drawing room, sitting room, etc., four bedrooms and bathroom. Further particulars may be obtained from PECKOVER, BURRILL & OWEN, Chartered Land Agents, 47, Vale Street, Denbigh.**COTSWOLDS**, near CHELTENHAM.—Furnished seven-roomed TUDOR COTTAGE. Bath; electric; indoor lavatories. Golf.—HILLWORTH, Painswick, Glos.

QUICK SALE DESIRED.

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A COTSWOLD RESIDENCE POSSESSING THE CHARM OF THE OLD WORLD



Occupying a sun spot on the hillside in well-wooded surroundings, with

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FOUR RECEPTION. NINE TO TWELVE BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS. TWO GARAGES. LODGE ENTRANCE. GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

THIRTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES

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FINE OLD GABLED COTSWOLD FARM-HOUSE for conversion. Unique commanding position two miles Painswick. Two reception, four bedrooms, kitchen. Garden. £2,000. Orchard NINE ACRES if required.

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WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK OF SEA AND SHOPS.

A home of character anyone would be proud of—a farmhouse originally, but beautifully converted into RESIDENCE, second to none in this district.

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1½ ACRES of greatly admired grounds, with running stream and lily pond.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

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Delightful Country. Hunting. Excellent Golf.



Commanding delightful views across a picturesque valley. The RESIDENCE has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure and is equipped with every modern comfort for labour saving.

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Main electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Modern sanitation.

BEAUTIFULLY WOODED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

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BERKSHIRE

UNDER 50 MILES FROM LONDON

NEARLY 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, A CHOICE

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More land up to 1,100 acres available: in a ring fence. Offering good pheasant shooting, also partridges, wild duck, snipe, etc.

Exceedingly charming replica of a Tudor Residence, on the summit of a hill, commanding superb views to the South.

Luxuriously panelled and appointed. Panelled hall, four reception rooms, twenty bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, tiled offices, oak doors and floors.

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Gravel soil.

MODERN STABLING AND GARAGE
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DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. HARD TENNIS COURT.
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ORIGINAL "KING POSTS."

BROUGHT COMPLETELY
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THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

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Two Cottages. Oast House. Garage, 2 cars. Stabling. MAIN Electric Light and Water. Beautiful Gardens and Paddock, comprising

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GOOD BUILDINGS, INCLUDING TWO GARAGES,
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FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH MANY
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Tennis court and orchard.

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Beautiful order. Grounds of unique character.



ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHELTENHAM SPA, but tucked right away from prying eyes. Solidly stone-built. Every modern requirement, including running water in bedrooms. Long drive, 300 yards. L-shaped hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, two bathrooms, eight bed and dressing rooms. Capital offices, with servants' sitting-room. Central heating. Gas and electric light and water. Main drainage. Exceptionally fine buildings with covered wash. GARAGE for 4 cars. Stabling and rooms over. Fascinating GARDENS on Southern slope, featuring broad stone terraces. Cotswold walls, tennis and other lawns, rose gardens, lily pool, kitchen gardens, paddocks and orchard. FREEHOLD.

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ONLY £3,300

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MOST FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN HOUSE.
RENT £110 p.a. or £2,500 FREEHOLD



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Hall, cloakroom, three reception rooms, two bathrooms, eight bed and dressing rooms.

Co.'s electric light. Main water and drainage.

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Constant hot water service.

STABLING AND GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.
Distinctly attractive GARDENS with wide borders, lawns, orchard, etc.

2 ACRES

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High up, on a warm south-west slope, affording every privacy, yet within 1/2 mile of Sevenoaks Station (London 35 minutes). A RARE CHANCE to secure a unique small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of great charm and character. The house, which was erected a few years ago, by the present owner (who has now purchased a larger property) is built of red brick under a tiled roof, and contains 7 to 8 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Hall and 3 Reception Rooms (two opening into one, 30ft. by 25ft. extreme measurements, ideal for dancing); splendid domestic offices. Heated double garage, etc. Hard tennis court with pavilion; attractive gardens and woodland, in all 2 1/2 ACRES. All main services. Convenient for Knole Park and Wilderness Golf Course.

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Adjoining a park and enjoying extensive views.

DELIGHTFUL TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, with panelled hall, 2 fine Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, tiled Bathroom, Cloakroom and Offices. All main services.

CHARMING GARDENS, beautifully laid out and exceptionally well stocked; in all about ONE ACRE.

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On slope of Downs with panoramic outlook.

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£2,500. GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by drive with lodge entrance. 600ft. up, with South aspect. Three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Electric light. Garage and stabling. Matured grounds of about FIVE ACRES. More land available. Excellent order throughout.

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£1,500—CHOICE RESIDENCE, standing in pretty grounds of about THREE ACRES. Hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms (h. and c.), two bathrooms. All main services. Good social and educational advantages. A bargain. Apply, W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (18,905.)

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Two miles from Dunster, in a splendid hunting and hacking centre.

COMPACT MODERN HOUSE, facing South with good views. Hall, three reception, four bedrooms, fitted bathroom (h. and c.). ALL MAIN SERVICES. Garage. Stabling available. Pretty garden of about THREE-QUARTERS-OF-AN-ACRE. Immediate possession.

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Electric light.

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GLOS. (in the Badminton Hunt).—FOR SALE, fine old gabled TUDOR RESIDENCE, about five miles from Tetbury, forming an attractive hunting box, together with garden and enclosures of pasture land.

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WOULD BE SOLD WITH A LESSER AREA.

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Outer and Inner Halls.

Three Rec. Nine Bed. Two Bath-rooms.



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EXTENSIVE VIEWS TO THE SOUTH, BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EASTBOURNE.



Interesting old House with high rooms.

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GARDENS SLOPING TO THE SOUTH.

TWO PADDOCKS.

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FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE.



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WITH FINE VIEWS TO SOUTH DOWNS.

TO LET or FOR SALE

XVITH CENTURY
MANOR HOUSE

Fine old oak beams.
Horsham stone roof.
In perfect repair. Three
reception, seven bed,

two bath.

Beautiful Garden.

Tennis Court.

Garages. Stables.

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Central heating.

Cottage and Paddock
available. Exceptional
opportunity.

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A delightful modern
HOUSE, of suntrap
design, in brick and
stone. Three/four re-
ception rooms, five bed,
two bathrooms.

All Main Services.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

Garden of 1 ACRE.

In a picked position
near the coast.



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with ONE MILE of FISHING
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Twelve bed and dressing rooms,
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rooms, lounge hall; complete
offices.

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HOUSE. TWO COTTAGES.
STABLING, GARAGES AND
OUTBUILDINGS.

Attractive gardens and grounds with pastureland, in all about

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stables, all in excellent condition, with about SIX ACRES
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BERKS.—In delightful situation with river frontage and
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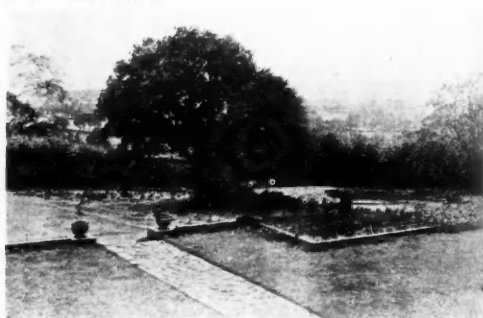
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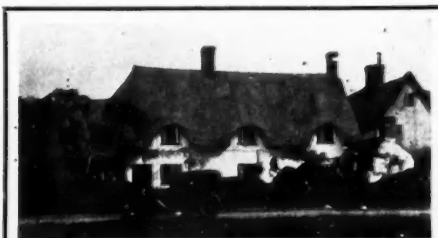
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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

CRUFT'S shows have always been remarkable for the entry of sporting dogs that is made there, not gundogs alone, but also other breeds that fall within this praiseworthy category. Last February, those of us who are proud of the hounds that belong to Great Britain were delighted to see that once again a few otter-hounds appeared in the catalogue under the name of the Dumfriesshire Hunt. At one time several enthusiasts were in the habit of exhibiting regularly, one of the most consistent being Mr. W. Davidson of Easttrigg, Dumfriesshire. Just recently Mr. Cruft received news of the death of his old friend, who took so much interest in his annual shows, and who used his influence to persuade Mr. Bell Irving to exhibit this year. Mr. Hugh Davidson, his son, in conveying the sad intelligence, mentioned the high esteem in which his father held Mr. Cruft, and the regret he felt at being unable to attend the great Jubilee Show.

The late Mr. Wilson Davidson was the founder of the Dumfriesshire Otter Hounds, of which he was the Honorary Huntsman at one time, and up to the day of his death at the age of eighty-three he never lost interest in the pack. In his young days he was in business with his brother in San Francisco, where he made a name for himself as one of the best sprinters in California. As a runner he was ubiquitous, one year winning a three mile handicap and the next being first in the half-mile from scratch. He also earned distinction as an amateur boxer, in which capacity he assisted in the training of Jim Corbett. Further, he used to go in for coursing greyhounds. Coming back to Scotland, he took up otter hunting with zest, first with the Carlisle Hounds, until he helped to found the Dumfriesshire. That was in 1889, and at the inaugural meeting he was appointed Hon. Huntsman. The nucleus of the pack was six couple of hounds, bought in Berkshire, which could hunt otter, although they were a mixed lot without a pure-bred otter-hound among them. Fortunately, Mr. Davidson and his colleagues built up by degrees a pack of genuine otter-hounds, and the successes they had in the show-ring testified to the care with which their hounds had been chosen and bred.

After twenty-five years devoted to the Hunt, Mr. Davidson retired in 1915, but he maintained his interest undiminished. A

naturalist as well as sportsman, he had an extensive knowledge of the habits of the otter, and his reputation made his contributions to the sporting Press welcome. He was also an enthusiastic courser, and with all these preoccupations he found time for politics and local affairs. He was the type of man that enriches our country life, and his passing has been deeply mourned.

One regrets that there are so few packs of pure otter-hounds, not because others will not hunt the otter well, but on account of sentiment that fosters the desire to preserve the different breeds of hounds from admixtures. We like to feel that Masters pay some attention to the type and character of their hounds, as well as to the manner in which they hunt, and for this reason we regret that all are not represented at general dog shows, as they are in France. After all, these hounds are a national possession, handed down to us by many generations of sporting ancestors; and that indefinite person, the Man in the Street, delights in having a look at them, even though the necessity of earning his daily bread may prevent him from indulging in a sport that is bred in his bones. Although otter hunting is an ancient British sport, it is probable that the hounds themselves are not so old as some of the others. There is more than a suspicion that they contain the blood of the Old Southern hound, a smooth-coated, lightly marked hound, slow at work but possessed of an exquisite nose. One feels

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"Stonehenge," writing in 1879, drew attention to the likeness between them and the large Welsh harrier, both of which he considered were indebted to the Southern hound. In some respects they are reminiscent of the bloodhound, having long drooping ears; but, of course their coats are rough and wiry. The Southern hound was of the same type except for colour.

Mr. Cruft's last catalogue has been just checked, revealing the remarkable fact that there were 435 new exhibitors, who had never before competed at a championship show. That is significant of the reputation of the Jubilee Show and the growing interest in the pursuit. Cruft's Dog Show Society are offering specials at the South Wales Kennel Association's show which will be held at Cardiff on July 2nd.



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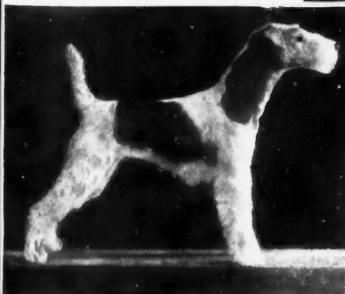
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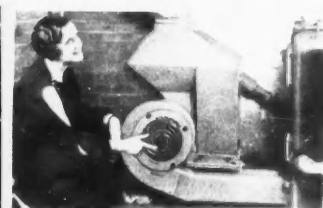
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MISS RUTH PRIMROSE

Miss Primrose, who is the only child of the late Capt. the Rt. Hon. Neil Primrose and grand-daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, is to be married to the Hon. Charles Wood, eldest son of Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 25th.

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Men and Trees

THE latent clash of ideas between the professional advisers of the Forestry Commission, who somewhat relentlessly pursue the business of providing the nation with more useful and more profitable trees, and those rather unprofessional people who would like to enjoy, and see others enjoy, the characteristic beauties of the more unregimentable parts of these islands, was dragged into the open on Wednesday in the House of Lords. Lord Elton, speaking for twelve thousand petitioners, including the Lords Lieutenant of Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancashire, the Archbishop of York, many bishops, Members of Parliament, and members of the three county councils concerned—as well as the Vice-Chancellors of six universities—asked the Forestry Commissioners to reconsider their decision to afforest certain parts of Eskdale and Dunnerdale; and asked the Government to appoint a select committee of the Lords to consider whether it would not be advisable that the Forestry Commissioners should be instructed to make no further purchases of land for afforestation within certain specific areas of Great Britain. The question is obviously a very difficult one. The surface of Great Britain, if no other questions were concerned, could presumably be divided up, on a purely botanical basis, into areas where it would be profitable to grow coniferous trees—having regard to the present state of cultivation of the country—and areas where it would not. The problem, however, is not quite so simple as that, although many people still regard England and Scotland and Wales as being divided, like Gaul, into three parts: one of them occupied by broad-leaved trees such as the oak,

the ash and the thorn, another being completely bare of trees, and the third being sparsely planted with larches and firs.

Since the War we have all been agreed that both from the point of view of national defence and of supplying ourselves with the timber which we need for industrial purposes, we should increase, so far as we possibly can, the area on which timber is our chief crop; and, in defending the Forestry Commission, Lord Clinton based his case largely on the undoubted fact that the Forestry Commission had to rule out land which was "too good" and which, therefore, it would be entirely uneconomic to turn into woodland. The Commission had, he said, therefore to fall back on mountainous land; and they were reduced to a relatively small proportion of the mountainous lands of the country. The answer to this contention is to be found in a very pertinent letter from Sir Arthur Somervell, published in the *Times* last Friday. As he says, the Lake District is so tiny—a matter of thirty miles by twenty or so—that it has rightly been termed the "Rock Garden of England." No one, however, possessing a rock garden, would dream of planting in it a patch of cabbages, necessary and saleable as cabbages may be. A large part of the district in dispute is, in any case, quite unplatable. In Eskdale and Dunnerdale the Forestry Commission had to buy 7,240 acres in order to obtain 2,100 acres of plantable land. One can hardly blame Sir Arthur Somervell for saying "We know that they think of relieving unemployment in the Special Areas, but you cannot relieve unemployment by spending money in buying unplatable lands."

Most people will also agree with Lord Ullswater when he gives it as his opinion that, though the question of planting in beautiful districts is entirely one of taste and discretion and degree, the Forestry Commission have not been, in practice, sufficiently careful. The Friends of the Lake District propose a special committee of the House of Lords; and though Lord Crawford thinks such a plan unsuitable, "because they would be fighting against experts all the time, and they would find themselves in great difficulties," there is much to be said for the proposal. Lord Clinton, it is true, urged that a select committee would interfere unnecessarily with the work that the Forestry Commission are bound to execute. They were charged with a very great responsibility, he said, and unless their work went on without interruption, it would be impossible for the country's afforestation policy to be properly carried out. This seems, at first sight, reasonable enough; but it should not be forgotten that timber is the longest-lived crop which we can grow, and that the delay necessary for the production of a Government Report will make very little difference to the size of a tree by the time it has reached maturity.

The experiment, which has been tried, of constant consultation between the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Forestry Commission has obviously been just as much liable to defeat as a select committee of the House of Lords would be; because, as Lord Crawford says, "they would be fighting against experts all the time." All the same, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has in the last few years done a great deal to soften the opinion of the Forestry Commission so far as hardwoods are concerned, and has at least succeeded in persuading the Commission (in theory) that in the lowland districts of the country something like the old traditional proportions of hard to soft woods should be maintained wherever it is possible; also, that in any case where large plantations of conifers are made, they should be screened with belts of broad-leaved trees. Any such business of screening is obviously impossible in the Lake District. No photograph, as Sir Arthur Somervell has pointed out, however good, can show the difference between the rich, subtle and variegated colour of the Lakeland valleys in their unspoiled state and the dull evergreen uniformity of plantations for timber production. And though the Forestry Commission may be right in thinking that, in a flat country, an unsightly plantation of conifers can be hidden by a screen of hardwood trees, such a device is obviously impossible where steep slopes and distant views reveal all the multitude of regimented sins which are there to be observed.



COUNTRY NOTES

AN END OF MOURNING

IN their intimation that colour may again be worn at Easter, the King and the Queen Mother give their sanction to the inclinations of mankind rather than to any expressed wish of their subjects. It is nearly three months since King George's death plunged the Empire into sorrow. Since then nothing has happened in the world at large to make anybody particularly anxious to discard their sober attire. On the contrary, the events of the last two months have emphasised the loss to the nation of the man to whom they had grown accustomed to look in times of darkness and danger. Nevertheless, through countless ages Easter has been celebrated as the season of awakening to a new life, when the grim memories of winter are put away and mankind looks forward to the seasonal benevolence of Nature if not of their fellow mortals. The winter has indeed been a long and a dark one for Britain, in the literal no less than in the metaphorical sense. While it would be premature to acclaim the arrival of a meteorological or a political springtime, yet the European horizon is not so forbidding as it might be, and, giving it the benefit of the very large doubt, we may enjoy our Easter as a season of not wholly ill-founded hope.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE

ALL sections of the nation, whatever views they may have expressed on the wisdom of the policy embodied in the Government of India Act, wish God-speed to Lord Linlithgow, who is now on his way to India, and every success in carrying out a task greater and more arduous, perhaps, than any which has faced a viceroy for many years past. The agricultural community has particular reason to be grateful to him for all he has done since the War to lead the way towards a bigger conception of the part which agriculture must play in the nation's life. It will not readily be forgotten that we owe the first Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931 largely to the wisdom and breadth of mind which he displayed as Chairman of the Linlithgow Committee of 1922-24. Just before he sailed Lord Linlithgow was the guest of honour at luncheon of the National Farmers' Union, and in acknowledging the toast of his health, he paid a tribute to the way in which the members of the boards, some of whom are farmers with no experience beyond the management of their own farms, are learning an unaccustomed and difficult task, and he added that if producers are not satisfied that they have found the best men to sit on these boards, others must be persuaded to come forward for election. He strongly urged the importance to the boards of the problem of public relations, and pointed out that in an industry governed largely through representative institutions as agriculture is to-day, the machinery of public relations is the means through which leadership makes itself felt. Few people will disagree with him when he says that, in the long run, it is not so much the mechanism of any particular scheme that matters

as the extent to which the schemes as a whole, leavening the agricultural mass, lead to greater efficiency in production and distribution.

HACKNEY MARSH HOUSING

OF the two very important points at issue in the case of Hackney Marsh, the Lord Chief Justice has for the time being ruled out that on which the London County Council based their case, on the grounds that Hackney Marsh, as Lammas Land, is inalienable from public use and enjoyment. The Council, however, reluctantly regard the acquisition of a part of this open space for the erection of housing blocks as so vital to their whole policy of slum clearance that a Bill is to be promoted, and thus Parliament will be called upon to decide whether building on a public open space is to be prohibited as a matter of principle, or permitted as an exceptional case of expediency. The defenders of London's open spaces, very rightly, are jealous for every square yard, and point to Kensington Gardens and Clapham Common as other open spaces adjoining slum areas, building on which would no doubt facilitate slum clearance. The L.C.C. case is that, as in the game of chess, in wholesale replanning of densely populated areas there must be an "empty square" into which to move a "man" before any progress can be made. Once the new square, A, has been obtained, the inhabitants of B can be moved into it and B re-built, to be filled with people from C, and so on. What Parliament will want to know is whether no other land whatever in the neighbourhood is obtainable. If it is, in the shape of land already utilised for non-housing purposes, a measure of State assistance may be called for to enable the Council to obtain it. If absolutely no other land is available, the choice must be made between public benefits: the full extent of playing fields adjoined by badly planned slum areas; or a deduction of 30 acres from playing fields in return for the replanning of several square miles of the East End.

"FUL GAY WAS AL THE GROUND . . ."

Perilous, very perilous is the Spring!

Late spring and moonlight shaking over cherry-flowers,

The petals littering in a ring

Like moments chosen from a flight of hours.

In winter the heart is wise, cement-like and bound,

But tulips in early spring

Come striding through the ground,

And sun and wind suddenly clash together

Prising open the heart to receive the weather,

And all one's belief in love comes back,

Hearts beat, and the dark blood flows,

Is this for a moment or for eternity? . . .

The heart neither cares nor knows.

MARION PEACOCK.

PLANNING AERODROMES

LONDON as yet has no municipal aerodrome, although there are twenty-seven owned by municipalities in other parts of Great Britain. This means that the expansion of commercial flying is threatened by the inconveniences and obstructions that result from lack of planning: development being allowed to take place where an aerodrome ought to be, lack of adequate communications, and such like. The City Corporation, however, is now negotiating with the L.C.C. and Middlesex County Council for the establishment of two municipal aerodromes: at Heston, where the existing aerodrome would be enlarged and brought into direct railway communication with Paddington; and at Ilford, where similarly direct access could be established from Liverpool Street. Some urgency is given to the proposals by the imminent danger of both sites being prejudiced by housing development. At Heston, land that should be used for enlarging the aerodrome to deal with fast machines requiring a long take-off is acquiring a high building value; and at Fairlop Plain the L.C.C. wants to use the site for a housing estate. Sites for aerodromes should long ago have been reserved in the suburban area, and no doubt they will be when the Greater London Regional Plan is completed—

years hence. As aviation increases, the demand for additional aerodromes is bound to lead to difficulties, involving not only housing and transport problems but agriculture as well. Unfortunately, the flat, dry land that is best for a landing ground is also the best for farming in most cases.

BLACK FOR GOOD LUCK

IS it no more than a coincidence that both Reynoldstown and The Colonel, which was the last horse that won the Grand National twice in successive years, have both been black horses? The Colonel won in 1869 and 1870, and is represented in the print reproduced on another page. Two years ago there was some correspondence in our columns on the traditional attributes of different coloured horses. The ancient Arab belief was quoted that white is the colour for princes, but does not stand the heat; the black brings good fortune, but fears rocky ground; the chestnut is the most active; and the bay the hardiest and most sober. The terms of the Arab tradition can scarcely be a safe guide to future Grand National prophets; Aintree is rarely subjected to intense heat and is not conspicuously rocky; while all the other qualities, denoted by the various colours referred to, stand a Grand National runner in good service. However, there is no denying that black has brought good fortune to the owner and backers of Reynoldstown.

TATTERSALL'S TO MOVE?

IF the negotiations for the sale of Tattersall's premises go through, this celebrated auction mart will move for the second time in its history. Before 1865, the year when the present buildings in Knightsbridge were opened, Tattersall's were to be found at Hyde Park Corner close to St. George's Hospital. Richard Tattersall, the founder of the firm, had been groom to the last Duke of Kingston, brother of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; when his patron died, he launched out on the bold venture of opening an auction mart, the early success of which was largely due to his bold purchase of the famous racehorse Highflyer. Among the most assiduous frequenters of the early auctions was George IV, when Prince of Wales: "Prinny's" statue crowns the pump in the centre of the yard. The disappearance of the modest but dignified buildings from Knightsbridge Green will be regretted even by those who have never attended one of the sales. This green and shady corner is a charming oasis in a crowded thoroughfare, and it is not difficult to look back a little over a century to the time when this was the village green with its watch-house, its pound, and its maypole.

A PICKWICKIAN ORATION

THE Pickwick Centenary celebrations—the coach drive to Rochester, the matinee at the Palladium, and all the other festivities—came to their climax on March 31st with the Pickwick dinner. This in its turn rose to its chief height with a truly admirable speech by Mr. Guedalla in proposing the memory of Mr. Pickwick. It is a thousand pities that it has not been fully reported, for all who heard it were agreed that no more perfect tribute could have been paid to that immortal man. It chanced, moreover, that on that very day an eminent dean had published an article in which he played the part of Mr. Blotton of Aldgate towards Dickens. The manner in which Mr. Guedalla fell—purely in a Pickwickian sense, of course—on the dean was a real joy, and the falling was done with an incomparable lightness. Dickensians have not always either a sense of humour or of proportion in their devotion. Here was a model for them, and one member of his audience must be allowed to say to Mr. Guedalla: "Your health, Sir. I like your conversation much. I think it's very pretty."

"QUIET"

DO most of us really prefer hullabaloo to Handel? asks Mr. E. V. Lucas, after remarking how a crowd of loiterers will always be found standing spell-bound beside a group of navvies who are breaking up the roads with their ear-splitting drills. He used to think that only Latin peoples rejoiced in having their sense of hearing abused; but he has now discovered that the Londoner can be equally

callous. This is the great problem that faces that excellent society, the Anti-Noise League: how to reach the public, how to make the callous noise-conscious. As a part of its propaganda the League has just launched a quarterly magazine, entitled *Quiet*, the first number of which is now on sale. It contains much interesting information about what is being done and what might be done to abate excessive noise in all departments of life. Sir James Purves-Stewart writes on "Some Medical Aspects of Noise," Professor Cave-Browne-Cave describes the progress that has been made in reducing the noise of aircraft, and there is an interesting account of the experiments now being carried out in an effort to quieten the Underground. Mr. Lucas, whom we have already quoted, contributes an anthology from Shakespeare, who has never been known to fail any cause. "Masters all, be quiet!" "Father, be quiet!" "Sweet aunt, be quiet!" "Come, poor remains of friends, rest!"

COUNTRY RAINS

For days, inert and dull, the country lies
Beneath the rains of spring,
And buttercups in little islands rise
Where floods have half subdued
Their rioting.

The drip, drip, drip of rain upon the roof
Sounds one incessant note,
And every tree appears to stand aloof
Above the sodden fields,
In mist, remote.

The birds, who go about their business singing,
Are bravely cheerful still,
But not with spring's ecstatic note and ringing:
They ask not whence these clouds
Nor by whose will;

Only, should evening curb the long soft seething
Into a gradual hush,
Sharply, above the country's quiet breathing,
"Did you do it? Did you do it?"
Enquires the thrush.

ELEANOR ERITH.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF

THE first big event of the season in the world of professional golf, the *Daily Mail* Tournament at Bramshot, produced some brilliant scoring and a win for a very fine player. Padgham, perhaps the most consistent and trustworthy of all our golfers, has been having the bad time that comes to everybody, but he regained just at the right moment that impalpable something that makes all the difference between doubt and confidence, defeat and victory. He started steadily, and then, warming to his work, finished in a blaze of triumphant putts with 70 and 68. Second came King, who is always knocking at the door but has never done quite so well before in so strong a field. Cotton was disappointing, and we are getting too well used to the story of his magnificent play up to the green and his bad putting when he gets there. Nobody can say that he does not try; if anything, he tries too hard, and it is not in his nature to be just a little more careless. Putting is horribly difficult, but not so difficult as Cotton makes it look.

A TRIBUTE FROM POLAND

WE have received a further tribute to the wide interest aroused by the recent COUNTRY LIFE Exhibition of Nature Photography in an article which has appeared in a recent number of the Polish journal *Lowiec*. Our Polish friends sent in one of the strongest contributions of photographs from abroad; visitors will remember particularly the fine pictures of European bison, of wolves and Carpathian bears, and M. Burzynski's lovely photograph of skeins of wild geese, "writing runes upon the sky." The writer of the article is generous in his praise of the exhibition, and we are interested to note that the Polish Society for the Protection of Nature is planning a similar exhibition with the idea of stimulating interest in the photography of wild life in Poland.

MOUNTAINEERING in the HIMALAYA

AN EXPEDITION TO THE KARAKORAMS, 1935. By JOHN HUNT, F.R.G.S.

The expedition described below, of four Europeans, of whom the author was one, is the more interesting since it tackled the same mountain to climb which the first French expedition to the Himalaya set forth a few weeks ago. The difficulties, and the rewards, of climbing among these unscaled, and frequently uncharted, giants are vividly described by Mr. Hunt. The expedition was baulked of its objective, the climbing of K36 (25,400 ft.), by bad weather and lack of time. But a height of 24,500 ft. was attained, and the party all got back unscathed.



VIEW, NORTH-EAST FROM 24,000 FEET ON K 36 OF THE KARAKORAM
Centre foreground, Tawiz Peak, 21,000 feet; Bilafond Wall, right foreground. Bilafond Glacier beyond

THE Karakoram chain lies to the north-west of the Western extremity of the Himalaya and forms a barrier between the State of Kashmir, in Indian territory, and Chinese Turkestan. Though it has been crossed by traders since very early times, and although its summits, among them K2 (Mount Godwin - Austen), 28,250ft., the second highest in the world, have attracted a number of expeditions of various nationalities, not only do all the major peaks remain unclimbed, but most of the chain is practically unexplored. It therefore offers a wide scope for the mountaineer and the scientist alike.

Such were the characteristics which inspired the expedition, consisting of four Europeans, of which I was a member in 1935. Our objective, K36 (25,400ft.), is situated in an area just south of the main Karakoram chain, and separated from it by the longest non-Polar glacier in the world, the Siachen, thirty-seven miles in length; its interest to us was enhanced by the fact that not only had no attempt been made to climb K36, but only two parties of Europeans had ever been in its vicinity, the last visit being before the War (1912, Dr. and Mrs. Bullock-Workman). It will be realised, therefore, that our difficulties began long before we reached,



CAMP V, 20,000 FEET, AND SOME OF THE GROUND.
TOWARDS CAMP VI

or saw, the mountain itself, for it was necessary to find an approach from the valley, suitable for our long train of local coolies, who carried equipment and stores to maintain us during an attempt on the summit.

Thus it was that after marching nearly 300 miles from Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, the party divided into three groups, each of which set out to explore the valleys and glaciers leading in the direction of K 36. Perhaps a striking illustration of the scarcity of detail regarding this corner of the globe is the fact that these reconnaissances resulted in the discovery of a large glacier, some eight miles in length, of whose existence the map gave no hint whatever, and which proved to be the only approach to the east side of the mountain, by which we hoped to make the ascent.

It was indeed a strange sensation as we made our way up this unknown ice stream, to realise that we were treading ground hitherto untrodden by human beings, whose very surroundings, rock peaks of unsurpassed splendour, were equally unnamed and unknown, though they would be famous as climbs in the Alps. A proper appreciation of these things was, however, rendered difficult at the time by the troubles of our transport. One of the chief drawbacks to mountaineering in the Himalaya is the dependence



EAST FACE K 36. From Camp 2½ miles distant on Peak 36 Glacier



PEAK 24. From 370 feet above Camp V



AT THE LOWER BEND OF THE LIKAH GLACIER

of the climbers on local men to carry their food and equipment over considerable distances, at great heights, and often over troublesome and technically difficult terrain. The smaller scale and great degree of exploitation which has occurred in the Alps enable the mountaineer to be independent and self-contained. These difficulties are greatly increased in the Karakoram, where the local men of Baltistan, living as they do, year by year, in the isolation of their miserable villages, have by continual inbreeding deteriorated both mentally and physically.

Though we had no choice but to take them, our men were quite unsuited to the task, and as we rose above 17,000ft., we were faced with a serious situation, half of the fifty men being *hors de cause*. It was evident that, although we were still a long way short of our intended base camp—the foot of the great south-east ridge of K36—it would be necessary to send the men down to the valley, keeping only eight of the fittest, and shifting our fifty loads by stages up the newly discovered glacier (Likah Glacier).

Worse trouble was, moreover, imminent at this stage. We had reached a *col* at 18,000ft., whence a difficult descent would be necessary to the glacier below, and it was our intention, in the absence of coolies, to lower the loads through the cornice and down the 700ft. slope. Even as we sent back the coolies, however, escorted by the two Everest porters whom we had enlisted from Darjeeling, a blizzard set in. The next morning a lull in the wind enticed us out to commence the arduous work of lowering the fifty-sixty loads down to the glacier. With only ten men in all, and owing to the broken nature of the slope, this task proved far harder than expected; to make matters worse, the blizzard soon recommenced. It was now too late to retreat, for some of the tents had already reached the bottom; but so difficult was the work that by evening only ten loads, including tents and sleeping bags, were down, and the party at the bottom had no option but to pitch their tents where they were—a difficult undertaking in a high wind and on snow; but no one had the strength to climb up to the *col*, especially carrying loads. There they remained, with only a minimum of cold food, no stoves—which meant not only no hot food, but no drink at all—for thirty-six hours, before one of the party, by a great effort, forced his way up to the top and brought down relief. During this trying period, in which snow-blindness added to our discomforts, we took cups of snow into our sleeping bags in order to obtain some drink; but this is a very slow business, and the results, after perhaps an hour and a half of warming, is perhaps a quarter of a cup of water!

If such situations must be faced in Himalayan climbing, they do at least possess the merit of providing a contrast for the fine periods, when they come. None of us will ever forget the evening, June 1st, when, after working throughout the day, still in a tearing blizzard, to bring more loads down the slope now covered in three feet of fresh snow, we looked out of our tents as evening was setting in. We had just eaten our supper, lying in our sleeping-bags, when suddenly we realised that the sun was shining. Looking up the smooth reaches of the glacier, the mountains at its head were slowly revealed to us as the mists

were torn from them by the wind. Gradually away to the left a great ice ridge was being unveiled bit by bit, and, as more and more became visible, I wondered just how much higher it could conceivably stretch. Then a tower of red granite and, a little farther, a rocky pyramid came into view, the mists tearing from behind it as though exuding from the very summit itself. Such was our first view of K36, as we lay at Camp 3A, 17,500ft., gazing upwards 8,000ft. to the point we hoped to reach. At that stage, when circumstances had very nearly wrecked our venture, this sight came as an inspiration to each of us.

When, three weeks later, on June 20th, three of us stood on that magnificent ridge at 24,500ft. and with the summit almost within our reach, and yet faced with the definite knowledge of failure as the mist, swirling around us, announced the oncome of yet another blizzard, so dulled were our minds by the height, and so near the end of our tether were we from the physical strain involved, that we failed to reciprocate that view by looking down over the crest. I shall always look back on this omission with regret, for with it has gone the unique chance of gazing down what must surely be one of the grandest mountain faces in the world. At that time, however, our one idea was to get off the mountain in safety. Since that evening of June 1st, we had been given ample opportunity to study the local weather conditions—this was to be our fourth blizzard in three weeks; and such was the nature of the ground below us that any tarrying at this stage,

or in our highest camp (Camp 6, 22,300ft.), would mean our remaining up there for good. Though we made our way down and back to our base camp without more serious losses than quantities of stores, the blizzard continued unabated on June 23rd and 24th, and, owing to shortage of leave and provisions, all idea of waiting on the weather for a second attempt had to be abandoned.

A week later, three of the party had their last view of K36 from a high pass (Ganche La, 16,400ft.) on their way back to civilisation. As if in mockery at our failure, the elements chose this day to show us our peak as we had all too seldom seen it, in a clear blue sky. Even at this great distance, some forty miles, the twin peaks stood out over a nearer ridge, and dominated the scene, and leave a memory which will perhaps some day compel one or other of us to return, our recollections of the hardships dimmed by time, to try again.

In such mighty surroundings, the actual success or failure of the enterprise in no way prejudices its lasting value, moral and physical, nor diminishes the intense joy in greenery, flowers and running water, as also in every trivial comfort, which we experienced afterwards, by the contrast which they afforded. To all of us the return journey, culminating in the beautiful Vale of Kashmir, was the happiest memory of all, though it was made so only by the ice, rock, snow and blizzard among which we had sought our goal.

A DAY'S GOLF IN LINCOLNSHIRE

By BERNARD DARWIN

ANYBODY who has ever read *Bleak House* can scarcely think of Lincolnshire without thinking of rain. "Drip, drip, drip—it is still raining at the place down in Lincolnshire," and we think of everything wet and mossy in the park and the poor horses in their stables wondering if the rain will ever stop and the eternal pattering on the Ghost's Walk. I love everything about the wetness of Chesney Wold, and yet I believe it is a gross libel on Lincolnshire, which is, in fact, just about the driest county in England; and I must hereby testify that there never was a drier, sunnier, altogether more delightful day than when I was in Lincolnshire a few days since and went over to renew my acquaintance with Seacroft.

It was twenty-eight years—no less—since I had been there, and there were some changes. The houses of Skegness have crept out in the direction of the links, and we now play the first two and the last two holes with houses more or less crowding in upon us, much as we do on some Scottish courses, such as North Berwick and St. Andrews and Carnoustie. After that it is as peaceful and pleasant as ever, and a good deal longer and more difficult than it was as I rather dimly remember it. A great many people have told me in the interval how good it is, and I entirely agree with them; indeed, it seems to me to-day quite in the first rank of English seaside courses, with all the attributes that a seaside course ought to possess: delicious springy turf, very good greens, and, perhaps most important of all, endless ridges and folds and undulations in the ground that make for interesting stances and shots and turn away from the hole the ball that is not hit quite well enough. In point of this constant and gentle undulation of the ground it rather reminds me of St. Andrews, and so it does in another respect, namely, that the whole course lies in the compass of a comparatively narrow strip of turf, so that the outgoing and incoming couples are rather like ships that pass "and hail one another in passing." At St. Andrews, however, the ships actually collide now and then, whereas at Seacroft there seems always to be a valuable ridge between the two lines of play which does away with all risk of collision.

In another way Seacroft reminds me of some of the Lancashire courses, such as Formby, Blundellsands and Birkdale, because it has some of those eminently picturesque holes, the way to which runs down shallow grassy valleys. There are some very fierce and superior persons, I know, who do not altogether approve such holes, because they allege that the sight of the kindly banks on either hand, however low they may be, make it easier for fallible and inferior persons to drive straight down the middle. I am prepared to admit the soundness of this reasoning, and yet I always shall think such holes very engaging and shall always enjoy playing them. There are not too many of them at Seacroft, and I like them and think they give a pleasant touch of variety.

I have long known that one may try to describe a golf course till one is black in the face without giving to those who have not seen it any real impression of what it is like. A lady not well versed in golf said to me the other day that a most admirable course looked dull because there were no trees or ponds to make it exciting. Well, trees and ponds have this merit, that they give the poor describer something to catch hold of, and Seacroft, almost alone among genuine links is possessed of trees. I do

not mean the solitary and stately tree that stands as a sentinel on the right of the first green, but the fierce little sea thorns which grow here, there and everywhere, suggesting the remnants of some primeval and stunted forest and making extremely efficient side hazards at some of the holes. Those thorn trees in their thick and tangled ranks are not only, as my lady would say, "exciting" but they make the course look rather unlike any other I have seen. The reader must imagine them hanging black and menacing on the flank and conducting, as it were, a guerilla warfare against any stragglers from the fairway.

There are so many good holes, to say nothing of the impossibility of describing any hole, that I rather despair, and yet I must say a special word for just a few. The third is one of the best, with its tee shot over a hill, with a fine deep bunker in it, and a second to a beautiful plateau. The seventh is a very excellent "dog-leg" with a rising second shot; and then I feel deeply in love with the tee shot to the eighth from the old tee. Alas! that tee is now too murderously near the road, along which in summer cars purr continuously, and so is seldom used; but it has a grandly terrifying quality, much as had the tee shot from the old tenth tee at Rye. With a wind blowing on one's back, and a natural tendency to slice, one might stay on that tee for ever and ever, putting balls out of bounds. Oddly enough, there came later on another tee shot that reminded me of Rye. This was at the fifteenth hole, where the player has to hit a carrying tee shot on to a narrow plain on a hill-top, just as he does at Rye at the sixteenth, just at the same baffling angle and with the same perils threatening a hook. That is a fine hole, and so is the thirteenth, with its tee shot from the high tee with the sea view (you can see Hunstanton across the Wash on a clear day), and its splendid break-neck second, with sea thorn on the right and bunkers—heaps of bunkers—on the left.

Having seen Seacroft, I thought the least I could do was to make what Mr. Peggotty called a "merry-go-round" of it and see the other Skegness course as well, North Shore. I was glad I did, because this is a very interesting place of which ignorant southerners, such as I am, do not perhaps know as much as we might. It is interesting, for instance, in that the club has more members, I believe, than any other in the British Isles, to wit 1,200, and the Club-house "surprises by himself" a dormy house which will put up sixty people. This clubhouse is right on the sea, and a good part of the course is not unlike Seacroft, with the same pleasant turf and the same threatening sea thorn. Unfortunately, the seaside strip is here so narrow that it has to be reinforced by some inland holes, where the turf is good and dry but still is definitely inland and lacks the thrill of the other. The fusion of the two elements is skilfully managed, so that we constantly tack from the one part of the course to the other. We are seaside one moment, inland the next, and then back to the sea again, and we are never fighting the wind for too long, nor too long being helped by it. Moreover, though the two soils do radically differ, the greens do not seem to differ in the least, being, so far as I could see, uniformly good and smooth. I ended my day on a third course in a garden, where I socketed into yew hedges with a prehistoric mashie, and did very little better with a socket-less niblick that was loose in the head. The sun shone all the time, and if there was a little "drip, drip, drip" next day, one cannot have everything, and I am all for Lincolnshire.

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

III.—THE VILLAGE, Illustrated by the Parish of Broadway, by G. A. JELlicoe

Broadway has been chosen to illustrate the subject of Village Planning because the initiative of the residents has actually procured a development plan for this exceptionally beautiful village. The principal objects of a village plan need to be, as here, the preservation of the nucleus in its unspoilt agricultural setting and the provision of adequate space for necessary development where it will not damage the whole.



BROADWAY, AN ENGLISH VILLAGE IN ITS SETTING OF TREES AND MEADOWS
The view from the ridge of the Cotswolds

THE development of the English village has, until recently, been little disturbed by external influences. A parish was a community in itself and the general characteristic of the inhabitants was devotion to the land. This devotion gave rise to a close tie of interest; farmers were

united one to another, and again to the farm hands. The conditions of the farmer affected the rural life of the village; the butcher, baker and greengrocer were only one stage removed from the things that mattered: livestock and crops. Architecturally, this adherence to the soil gave rise to a group of buildings surrounded by cultivated lands, and found its final expression in the village church.

It would be an exaggeration to say that all English villages have grown up on this basis, and in fact Broadway, the example which will here be examined in detail, was largely based on supplying the needs of the traveller on one of the great English roads. Nevertheless, in considering the problems which confront the development of the English village to-day, the principal issue is the introduction of a type of inhabitant who did not previously exist. The first signs of this have been the building of villas on the outskirts of the village, to house people who have not the same intense local adherence, and of Council houses for the workers who follow in the train of industry. Thereafter come the cinema, the garage, shops that are sophisticated, and so forth. The cause of the change is Transport.

In recent years village development has taken place so rapidly that public feeling has realised a clash of ideas and the consequent spoliation of the countryside. No longer may the village be

said to have sprung from the soil, but rather by the use of foreign materials to be spreading itself over the landscape. While the passing of the English village may be regretted, yet it is unwise to assume that this is necessarily a national defect. Man must progress, and it is better to examine the possibilities of the creation

of a new landscape than to attempt to stifle natural growth. It is the duty of the inhabitants to see that these possibilities are seized, and to plan ahead.

HOW TO PLAN A VILLAGE

Planning may be undertaken by two principal means. The first is through the statutory authorities, such as the Rural District Council, whose work in turn may be absorbed by the County Council. Or it may be undertaken by a consultant especially called in by a group of owners interested in the future of the village. The plan made by a consultant is not statutory, but may be adopted by the authorities; it is comparatively quickly prepared, represents the views of the inhabitants, who thereafter take a personal pride in the work, and is able to deal with a number of points, such as landscape, which a local authority may not have time to consider. A local authority will contribute towards the expenses incurred by the owners in connection with the plan, if this plan is adopted.

In order to make a plan it is necessary to prepare a survey. The survey will place on paper all matters which constitute the village at the present time, and enable the problem to be grasped quickly and easily. Where a detailed survey is necessary, this may be divided into the following categories:

- (1) An historical chart to show how the village has developed and what are the factors that have contributed to its growth.



THE APPROACH TO THE VILLAGE GREEN FROM EVESHAM



THE "LYGON ARMS," A WELL KNOWN AND TYPICAL BUILDING IN THE MAIN STREET



HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE

- (2) A geological chart.
- (3) A topographical chart, which will show landscape planting, together with orchards, arable land, meadow land, etc. A general indication of building materials as affecting the landscape will be shown, and any other points such as overhead cables.
- (4) Utilities, which show essential services, nature of buildings (whether residential, industrial, etc.), recreation grounds, commons and rights of way, traffic figures as available, and possibly district rainfall.

The plan may provide for and include the following matters:

- (1) Zoning (that is, the allocation of various areas for special purposes).
- (2) The treatment of special characteristics in the landscape, such as tree planting.
- (3) The control of such features as transmission lines, etc.
- (4) The details that are acutely needed within the village itself. Under modern conditions these may be the control of elevations, signs, petrol stations; the preservation of old buildings of historic interest, the provision of open spaces, athletic grounds, car parks, etc.

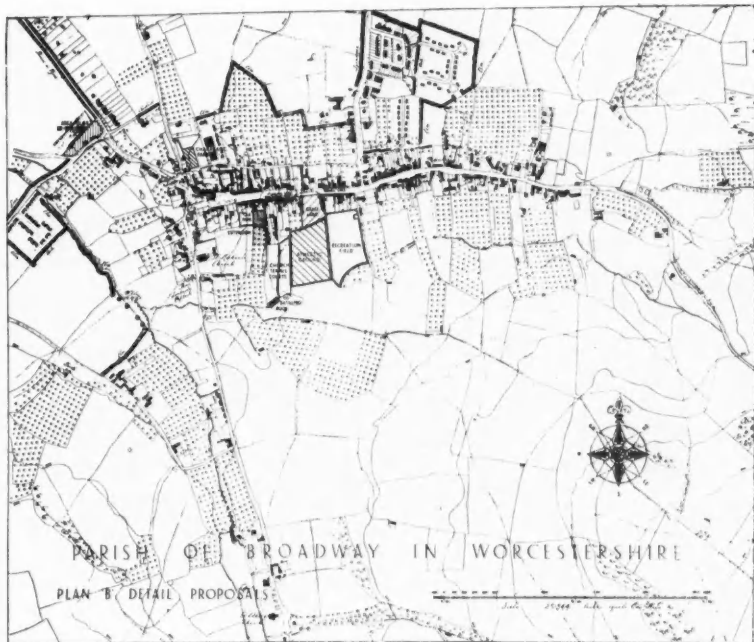
Of these categories, by far the most important is that of zoning, which, in reality, constitutes 90 per cent. of the value of the plan. Zones may consist of various classes of residential areas, open spaces, industries (obnoxious or otherwise), and land that is undetermined. The residential areas will probably be zoned at so many houses to the acre, but if they are to form an addition to the village and therefore part of the landscape it may be necessary to suggest what should be the actual materials of the houses themselves. In principle, a residential area for houses not exceeding ten to an acre would obviously be close in to the village, while areas for houses not exceeding one or two acres would be farther afield. This is logical economically, and carries on the natural sense of a village developing from a centre and not along a line of roads.

Density zoning is not, however, in itself sufficient guarantee that the resultant growth will not become what is known as "suburban." Life round a village centre should either be "urban" or "country."

The former means a close-spaced architecture governed by streets, and is communal. The latter is governed by the disposition of the landscape and is individual. "Suburbia" is a compromise where the small villa attempts to stand as an individual in its own grounds and to conceal the reality that it is a unit in a row of houses.

THE BROADWAY PLAN

The illustrations show views of the parish of Broadway, for which an advisory plan was prepared for the residents and traders soon after the coming into operation of the Town and Country Planning Act in 1933. The historical survey indicated that, in contrast to other country villages which might be grouped round a manor house or village green, Broadway tended to extend along the high road from London to Worcester. Thus the numerous tea-houses that exist to-day to serve the traveller are a continuation of the original eighteenth-century plan, which is



DETAILED PLANNING PROPOSALS FOR BROADWAY

Most prominent is the continuous tree planting and the use of recreation grounds to assist in preserving essential open spaces

said to have contained over twenty public-houses. A superficial spoliation was tending to alienate the traveller and to hide what was still one of the grandest pieces of landscape architecture in England. The beauty of Broadway lies in its submission to landscape; it is a stone village and belongs to the enfolding hills. A development plan must be based on this understanding.

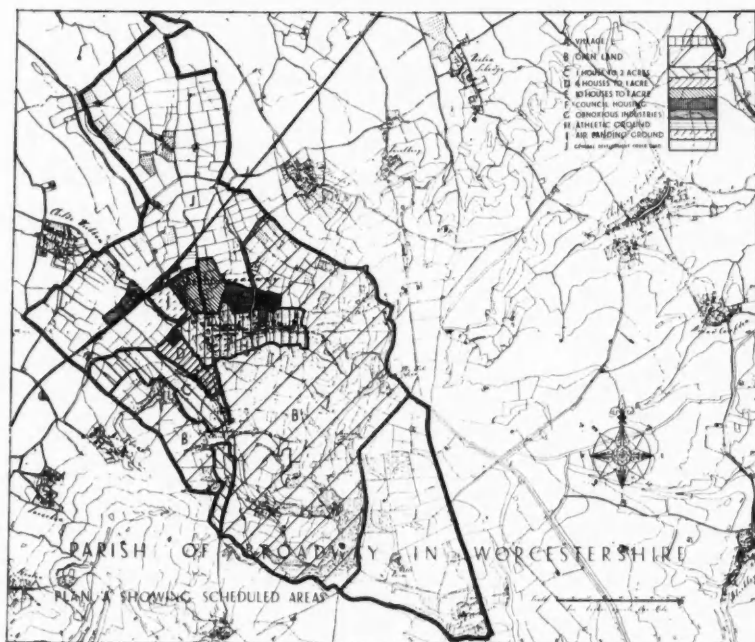
It was suggested that a wide area of land, which included Broadway Hill and the slopes of the Cotswolds, should remain open land for all time. The village is invited to develop along the west side, towards the Vale of Evesham. An air landing-ground was allocated near the village, since it may be assumed that, before many years, air travel will be an accepted approach to a place of such historic interest. A line of elms and other trees was shown to form a continuous chain encircling the existing village, to give protection against a progress too rapid for the landscape to assimilate. Within the village and its vicinity a number of suggestions were made, but this would vary with any village plan.

It is as yet too early to say how such detailed village planning will be effective in practice. So soon as an Interim Development Order has come into operation, no work may be carried out without special permission of the local authorities. It may be several years before the final plan is adopted, and an advisory plan is a quick method of arriving at a policy to cover this interim period. **There is no doubt that the co-operation of owners will be essential and that many will be asked to make a contribution to the common good.** The advisory plan illustrated shows the continuation of use as agricultural land of areas which might otherwise be suitable for building, and it may not be possible for the authorities to obtain this without compensation. In theory, Betterment given to land should pay for compensation, but it is doubtful whether this will prove to be the case.

The advisory plan of Broadway was prepared in close collaboration with the Surveyor to the local Rural District Council. The planning authority is now the County Council, and it is safe to say that this plan forms the basis of the Statutory Plan now in preparation. The views of the inhabitants, which were generally expressed in the advisory plan, have been concisely presented to the authorities, and every reasonable endeavour will be made to carry them out in principle. Work such as tree planting is not statutory and must be executed by the various private owners.

England is changing with such rapidity that the landscape of half a century ahead may have no similarity to that of to-day. For the greater number of English villages development must clearly take place, and a modest expenditure on planning entailed at the start will return many times in the course of years. Certain villages, however, are at present so beautiful that, as they stand, they are national assets. Such a town might be that adjoining Broadway, namely, Chipping Campden, which should surely be handed down to posterity as a noble example of English community building in a contemporary landscape setting.

A successful plan is one that is so flexible that it can be altered to suit unforeseen circumstances. The degree of detail to which a survey and plan should be carried must be studied individually. Broadway called for the utmost detail; another village, even a larger one, would present a much simpler problem.



THE ZONING PLAN FOR BROADWAY
The largest area (B) is scheduled as open land

OUR ISLAND LANDSCAPE

Seas and Shores of England, by Edmund Vale. (Batsford, 7s. 6d.)
Walking in Cornwall, by J. R. A. Hockin. (Maclehose, 7s. 6d.)
Walking in Dorset, by Joan Begbie. (Maclehose, 7s. 6d.)
Odd Corners in English Lakeland, by W. T. Palmer. (Skeffington, 6s.)
English Fabric, by F. Harvey Darton. (Newnes, 10s. 6d.)

MR. VALE is a seaman as well as a walker. He is as much at home with an Admiralty chart as with an Ordnance map, and he knows his England from both sides of the surf, being familiar alike with the contours of her hills and the set of her tides—with the tramps that go upon her roads and those other tramps that sail upon her seas. His latest book is a careful and detailed account of the English coast-line, seen as it were binocularly from cliff-top and trawler's bridge. It is a sailor's book, containing a vast collection of facts, all set down ship-shape and Bristol-fashion; a competent, cool-headed book, as tidy and neat as a rope coiled down on deck. Mr. Vale never lets himself go; he records on page 48 a certain strange belief held by the fishermen of Skomer—a fact so gloriously indecorous that it made me shout for joy—with as little emotion as if he were plotting a course on the chart. There is a lack of gaiety in his book; but it is simply packed with information, and is decorated with 115 incomparable photographs.

Walking in Cornwall and *Walking in Dorset* are the latest additions to an admirable series. Both are good of their sort, and both possess the defects of their qualities. Mr. Hockin's sober, scholarly, rather austere prose makes his manner seem a little urbane; Miss Begbie, having more vivacity, tends occasionally to be whimsical. She took two dogs with her on her walk through Dorset; and not even Rudyard Kipling could write about dogs without embarrassing me. Both these books are excellently printed and illustrated with very good photographs; the publishers have done their job tastefully and well, and those who would walk in either county should be grateful to them.

Mr. W. T. Palmer has entirely rewritten his guide-book to the Lake District. He certainly knows his subject. He even records, for the benefit of idiots, where temperance refreshments can be obtained. He writes rather as a guide in a chais-a-banc speaks, and for this reason I was incapable of reading his book.

All these books treat England as a playground into which the leisured and the temporarily leisured may adventure now and then. Mr. Harvey Darton's *English Fabric* is an account of the real England in which men live and work. It is a countryman's book, written without a trace of sentimentality, yet with the quiet intensity of a great love. Mr. Darton is a realist and a scholar. His book is the sort of book I should like to write if I were a hundred years wiser than I am. Here is the English countryman among his fundamental things: birth, marriage, and death, and the ordered march of the seasons; here is the true unsentimental record of his work and play, football matches, darts, shove-ha'penny, fox hunting, village dances, women's institutes. It is somehow epic without being impassioned.

Mr. Darton relates it all, in a very complicated way, to the great phallic giant, the Long Man of Cerne Abbas. That was dangerous, and might have resulted in something Dark, Earthy, and vaguely mystical, utterly removed from real life. Mr. Darton's beautiful sanity saves his book from such a fate. It is sensible and sensitive, satisfying and true. There is more wisdom in its footnotes alone than in all the other books I have reviewed here. But if you like the fairy-tale England of the hikers and the week-enders, Mr. Morton's and Mr. Nichols's England, do not read it, for you will be disillusioned.

JOHN MOORE.

My Shakespeare, Rise! by C. Longworth de Chambrun. (Lippincott, 7s. 6d.)

MME DE CHAMBRUN is among the most ardent and sincere, as well as the most fortunate, of living Shakespearean scholars. Her studies of the lives of Shakespeare and of Florio have both been crowned by the French Academy; and during her untiring researches into sixteenth and seventeenth century records in the county of Warwick she has lighted upon some very striking entries bearing directly on the person of Shakespeare. These discoveries are recorded elsewhere, but in the present book Mme de Chambrun has chosen a form designed to conceal, rather than display, her rank as a serious student. Aubrey affixed a note to his MS. life of Shakespeare, declaring his intention of getting more particulars from John Lacey, a member of Shakespeare's theatrical company, who was an old man still living at the time; and Mme de Chambrun's book is an imaginary reply to this request. But it is impossible now, especially for a writer so learned as the present one, to "present her subject after the manner made famous by Sir Walter Scott," to use the publisher's words. Documentary research was in its infancy in Sir Walter's day, and he could give free play to his remarkable gifts of historical imagination and intuition. But Mme de Chambrun is a modern. As M. Maurois says in his Preface, her conscience forbids her to attribute to her characters any "phrase which they did not actually pronounce or which does not figure in their writings." Mme de Chambrun's progress is constantly interrupted by pitfalls of literal quotation which hinder its free development as a work of art. Only a careful study of the notes can reveal the really exciting things which Mme de Chambrun has to say about Shakespeare. Here can be found a reference to the edition of Holinshed's Chronicles, which has long been known at Stratford-on-Avon, but which Mme de Chambrun has discovered to be plainly the one used by Shakespeare in his historical plays. She has identified the many marginal notes in that section of the book which covers the period represented by Shakespeare, as being actually in the handwriting of the poet and as indicating the passages he meant to make use of in the plays. Like Shakespeare's Plutarch (now in the Greenock Library), this copy of

Holinshed seems clearly to indicate that its owner was indeed the author of the plays, and both books show something of how he worked. Other notes record how Mme de Chambrun found the conversation of the grave-diggers about Ophelia's death "almost word for word in the report of the Coroner's Inquest into the death of Katherine Hamlett" who was found drowned with her flowers in her hand at a point in the Avon where a great "willow grows ascaunt the brook," when Shakespeare was a boy at Stratford; and how Charlotte Clopton was laid for dead in the family vault, and woke in her grave-clothes to batter vainly on the door. Again, Mme de Chambrun's researches into the records of Sir William Lucy's activities against recusants discovered the names of several members of Shakespeare's family, and both account for his portrait of Mr. Justice Shallow and bear out Aubrey's statement that "he died a papist." It is to be hoped that *My Shakespeare, Rise!* will send many readers back to Mme de Chambrun's earlier work "Shakespeare: Actor-Poet," where these and other of her Shakespearean discoveries are described at greater length. EDITH OLIVIER.

As I Remember, by E. E. Kellett. (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.)

THE son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister can hardly be said to "belong," as a rule, to any particular place or district; the change of his father's cure of souls at the end of every three years from "circuit" to "circuit" obviously makes it impossible. In Mr. Kellett's case, however, his childhood and youth were spent for the most part in the great industrial cities of the Midlands and the North, a fact which gives his recollections of Methodism and middle-class Victorianism a certain unity which they otherwise might not have had. He is a scholar who has never lost his touch with the human side of life; his memory is undefeatable even after seventy years, and he has a gift of portraiture and of shrewd and humorous comment. His story, though by no means resembling a set autobiography, is the record of changes which he has seen in such departments of life as politics, business, the family, forms of godliness, and school and university. So far as his point of view is concerned, he retains the standards and ideals of his youth, and students of social history will find his book of far more than ordinary interest. The general reader, even though he may have no special interest in Victorian Nonconformity, will find in it a treasure-house of good stories and of shrewd and kindly commentary on the way of the world. One likes the Oxford organist who, exasperated by the refusal of an undergraduate to leave the musical part of the service to the organ and the choir, and by his insistence that he had every right to join in a service in the House of God, retorted: "Let me tell you, this isn't the house of God, it's a college chapel." But there are many other good tales, not the least successful having the added charm of a northern dialect.

The Thinking Reed, by Rebecca West. (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.)

IT is, of course, man who is the thinking reed of Miss Rebecca West's novel. But she deals with that section of mankind which is the most implacably resolved not to think, the section known as the idle rich. An exhaustive resolve, as Miss West vividly shows. For, although her fashionable group at Antibes and Le Touquet "had refused all succour offered to them by the mind," they were always up against the fact that "there is simply not enough for the body to do unassisted during the whole twenty-four hours." So they had to work very hard in order to keep the vows that they had taken of "wealth, unchastity and disobedience to all standards." Miss West makes her gay crowd as dreary and repulsive as the sternest moralist could ask; but, when it comes to Marc and Isabelle, her hero and heroine, we are puzzled; for presumably they are meant to point a contrast, and they hardly do it. Nor can we make ourselves care whether they do it or not. Marc is described at the outset so devastatingly as a gross clown that we never get over the distasteful impression; and Isabelle, although she has a brain, is really dominated by her body. There is constant brilliance in the book, but no feeling; the light shed is from a powerful electric lamp, not from the moon and stars. And the general point of view, especially in matters of sex, is, oddly enough, French rather than English. V. H. F.

Prelude to Death, by Elinor Mordaunt. (Secker, 7s. 6d.)

MRS. MORDAUNT'S new book might as well have been called "Life," for that is what her title really means. She tells us the history of her heroine, Anna Shelton, from the time when she was a little girl to her death as an elderly woman, beginning with an Epilogue in which Anna looks back at her childhood, and breaking the thread of her story to insert a second part of the Epilogue and a third, with a rather confusing effect. Anna is always an attractive creature, proud and brave, with the courage which outfaces fear, and Mrs. Mordaunt has succeeded in making it quite plain to the reader that there is really something lovely and original and unforgettable about her. The best part of the book is the description of Anna's childhood's home, of her eccentric, exciting father, her aristocratic narrow-hearted mother, her brothers, the gardens, the lake and the hay meadows, and her splendid hoarding of the Rural Dean. When she goes out to Terracine with her cousin, whose husband is Colonial Secretary there, we expect even better things, for in Terracine is the hotel of that Mrs. Van Kleek whom all admirers of Mrs. Mordaunt's work remember so well; but she hardly appears, and Anna's marriage to an abominable young half-breed who ill-treated her strikes one as impossible, even allowing for the selfishness of her relations. Anna is doomed to be unlucky in the men with whom she is most intimately connected, but she keeps her courage and her charm to the bitter end of her difficult life. Like most cradle-to-grave books, this one leaves an impression of sadness and frustration for the authors of such stories sacrifice to completeness the fiction writer's invaluable gift of being able to stop at the ideal moment, tragic or gay, for a satisfying ending.

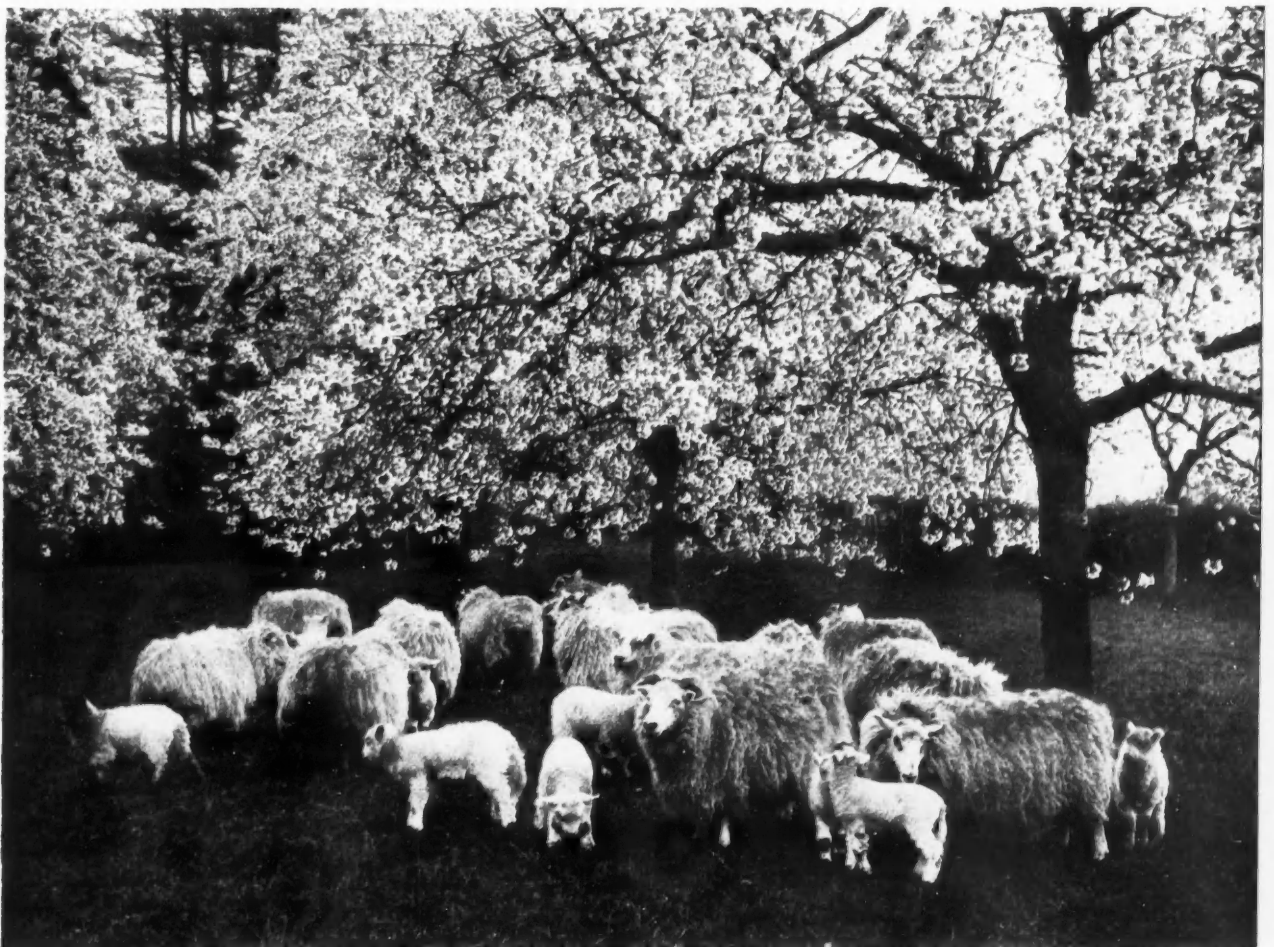
A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

MOLLY LEPELL, LADY HERVEY, by Dorothy Margaret Stuart (Harrap, 15s.); GREEN HILLS OF AFRICA, by Ernest Hemingway (Cape, 8s. 6d.); BIRDS OF THE GREEN BELT, by R. M. Lockley (Witherby, 5s.). Fiction: TO WHAT PURPOSE? by A. M. Westwood (Murray, 7s. 6d.); A HOLIDAY TASK, by J. W. N. Sullivan (Cape, 7s. 6d.); MYSTERY AT MILFORD HAVEN, by "Taffrail" (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.). Verse: COLLECTED POEMS 1909-35, by T. S. Eliot (Faber, 7s. 6d.).

"WEARING WHITE FOR EASTERTIDE"



"LOVELIEST OF TREES, THE CHERRY NOW—



Eric Guy

—IS HUNG WITH BLOOM ALONG THE BOUGH"

Copyright

THE LONDON INSTITUTION

FINSBURY CIRCUS

From 1916 to 1936 the School of Oriental Studies of the
University of London

Built in 1815-19 from designs by William Brooks, the London Institution was a notable product of the Greek Revival. This article is an obituary of the building, which is now being pulled down.

IS it not time that the Historical Monuments Commission extended the scope of its activities? Its series of volumes covering London are admirable so far as they go; but they all expire with Queen Anne. And so there is no guarantee that a building erected after 1714, however great its interest, will have been surveyed and photographed before it is pulled down. The case of the London Institution is but one of many. It may be inevitable that these buildings should go; but at least a record should be made of them. Fortunately, in this instance we were apprised of the forthcoming demolition in time and invited to photograph the building while it was still occupied. One would like to know whether a survey was made of the houses in Arlington Street or General Wade's house in Burlington Street, to name two recent instances of demolitions. Now that so many eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings are disappearing, the Commission should surely advance its time-limit to 1820 or 1830, at any rate in London and in our larger towns and cities.

The London Institution was a remarkable and characteristic product of a period that has given us some of our finest public buildings. The architects of the early nineteenth century,

for all their academicism and devotion to the Classic remains of Greece and Rome, were men with large ideas and a wide vision. If to us they seem to have given to questions of style an undue importance, these were subordinated to the grander purpose that inspired nearly all their work. One word sums up the aims and ideals of the age, a word that was heard and read as frequently as the word "planning" is to-day, and meant very much the same thing—"improvement." "Civic improvements," "metropolitan improvements," "the improvement of parks and grounds," "the improvement of taste"—there was hardly a department of life into which the word did not enter. Even education was conceived in the same terms—"self-improvement." Viewed from this standpoint the London Institution was a perfect expression of its time. Architecturally, it more than satisfied the indispensable qualification of improving the City—gracing it, that is to say, with an imposing and dignified building; and as an institution its whole *raison d'être* was that of improving the minds of the worthy citizens who brought it into being.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century "Institutions" were the foible of all who aspired to be high-brows. They



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1.—THE FACADE IN FINSBURY CIRCUS
For the portico Brooks used the order from the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli

"Country Life"

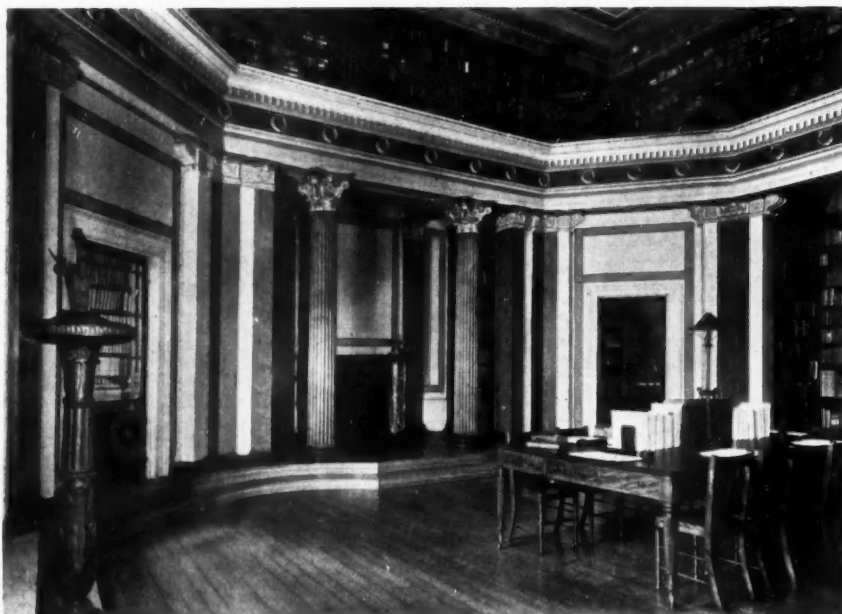


2.—THE VISTA FROM THE VESTIBULE LOOKING THROUGH TO THE STAIRCASE HALL.
The Ionic capitals picked out in red; the coffering of the ceiling pale blue

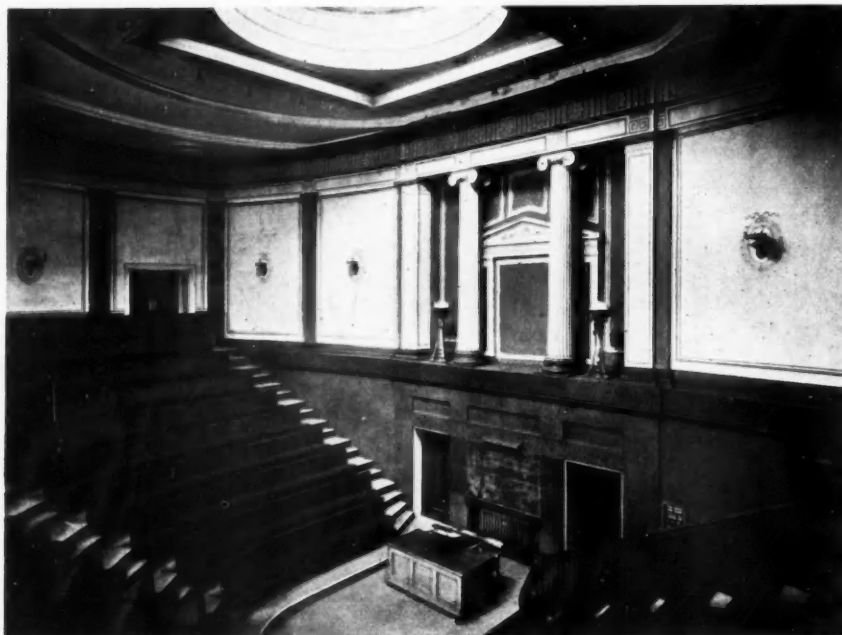


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3.—THE LIBRARY. ONE OF THE FINEST INTERIORS OF ITS PERIOD "Country Life"
For its decoration Brooks employed his full resources of orchestrated colour



4.—THE WEST END OF THE LIBRARY



5.—THE THEATRE, OR LECTURE ROOM. Green and white decoration



Copyright

"Country Life"

6.—THE COMMON ROOM, ORIGINALLY THE NEWSPAPER ROOM

were defined in a periodical of the time "as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value science for its own sake, and who contribute to its promotion, not from motives of ostentation, but for their own personal satisfaction and improvement"—the word *will* out. The Royal Institution, the earliest and most famous of them, had been founded in 1796. The London Institution could hardly hope to rival it; none the less, it was modelled upon it. The promoters were a group of prominent merchants and bankers, who were jealous of the City's claim to the same advantages as the Royal Institution had brought to the West End. Its aims are summarised in its full name—"the London Institution for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge." It was founded in 1805 and received a royal charter two years later. Its earliest



7.—WALL LIGHT IN THE THEATRE

home was a house in the Old Jewry, which had been built by Sir Robert Clayton and was notable for a fine staircase painted by Thornhill. In 1811, on the expiration of the lease, a move was made to larger premises in King's Arms Yard; but within a year these were voted as entirely unsuitable both for the purposes of the Institution and for its library, which had swelled to 12,000 volumes. Negotiations were begun for the purchase of a site in Moorfields, recently become available for building as a result of the Act of Parliament that had been obtained by the City Corporation. The inevitable delays ensued, but by 1815 the site in the centre of the north side of Finsbury Circus was secured for a sum that was not to exceed £1,500.

It is wonderful, and at the same time humbling, to us to read of the enthusiasm of our forefathers for their own improvement. To qualify as a proprietor one had to pay 75 guineas; nevertheless, within the first year of its existence over £76,000 had been subscribed to the Institution. Expenditure, however, had been liberal—the

Institution was always ready to bite off rather more than it could chew—and to embark on the new building a great deal more money was required. The sum was raised, part by reducing the capital fund, part by the arrangement of lectures, to which proprietors cheerfully (or grudgingly) paid their three or four guineas, part by further voluntary subscriptions. The total cost in the end amounted to over £31,000, in addition to the purchase price of the land. The latter, however, had not been paid so late as 1820, on the ground that the City had failed to fulfil its part of the agreement in paving the street. That was in the year after the building was opened. It had taken four years to erect, the foundation stone having been laid on November 4th, 1815, by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Birch.

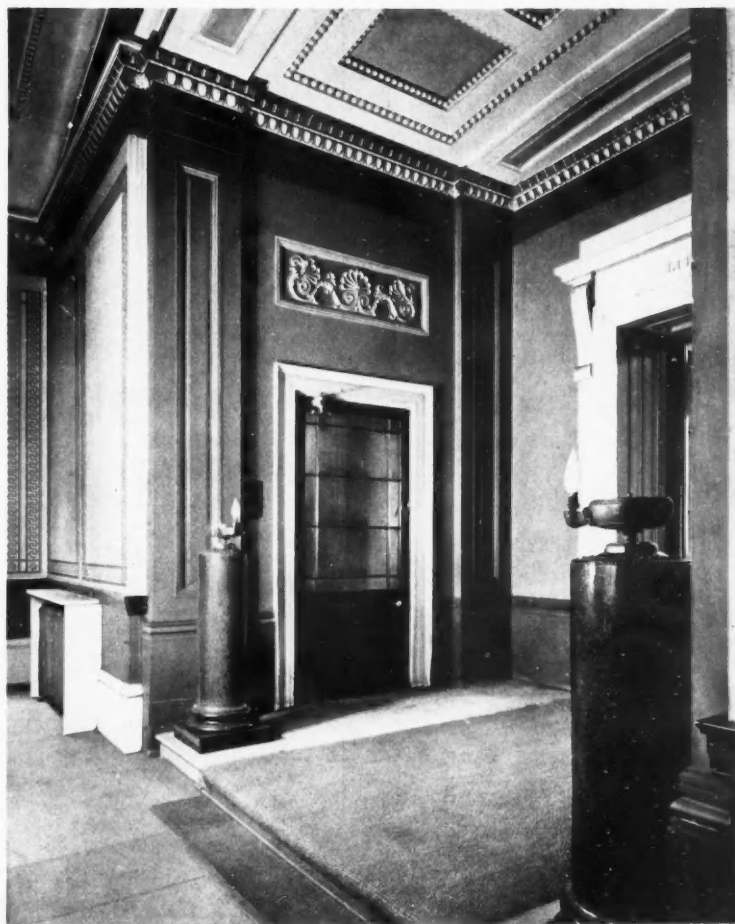
One of the surprises that await the student of early nineteenth century architecture is the fine work produced by comparatively obscure architects. Henry Roberts, who designed the Fishmongers' Hall, one of the masterpieces of the age, is remembered, if at all, for the fact that Sir Gilbert Scott was his pupil. How many people to-day have heard of George Smith or David Laing? The name of William Brooks, the architect of the



8.—THE OCTAGON. LOOKING THROUGH TO THE THEATRE

London Institution, is equally unfamiliar. Most of the buildings with which he was concerned were not of the kind to inspire much interest or curiosity—a missionary college at Islington, an orphanage at Bristol, a church at Dudley. Only a stone's throw from the London Institution he built a nonconformist chapel, whose orthodox Classic exterior now only survives in engravings. Though he lived a long way into the reign of Queen Victoria—he died in 1867, an old man of eighty—he always retained his affection for the Greek style of his young days: he was one of the die-hards, like C. R. Cockerell and, among laymen, Lord Palmerston. A quiet, earnest man, energetic in the cause of suppressing slavery, “a laborious and acute student of the Scriptures” and a promoter of the Bible Society, he was among the prototypes of the grand old Victorians; and one feels sorry that he did not live three years longer to see his son Shirley installed as second editor of *Punch*.

Brooks's fine design for the London Institution



9.—THE VESTIBULE TO THE LIBRARY AT THE HEAD OF THE STAIRCASE. Lamps on porphyry scagliola pedestals



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10.—THE STAIRCASE

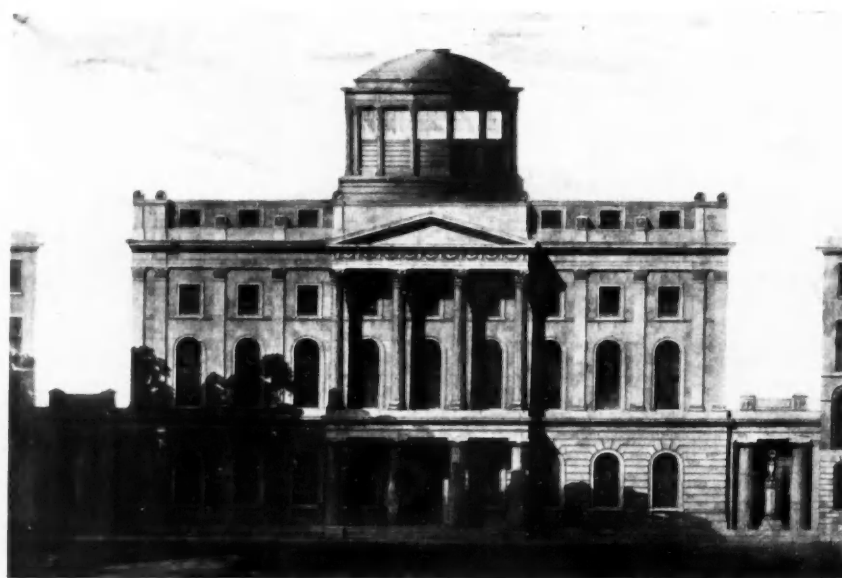
“Country Life”

Lower walls dull red, white and green above the window sills

was chosen in competition and received the award of a hundred guineas that had been offered as a premium. His original finished drawing (Fig. 11) shows the building crowned by a rotunda with a saucer dome. This was intended for an observatory, but when estimates were considered, it was decided to omit both it and the attic storey on grounds of expense. Thomas Cubitt obtained the contract, his estimate of £26,000 being

reduced by £7,000 as a result of these modifications. For his portico Brooks adopted the order from the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, which Soane had first used in the Bank of England. The whole façade, faced in Portland stone, was as beautifully proportioned as it was finely detailed. Like Soane, Brooks was not careful to stand too much upon the order of his going, freely mixing Greek with Roman *motifs* in a manner that the strict Grecians would scarcely have approved. Thus Greek Doric was used for the lower part of the portico and the two low wings, which were treated *in antis*, again following the precedent that Soane had set at the Bank.

In the obituary notice of Brooks in *The Gentleman's Magazine* special mention is made of "his talents for internal arrangement." The plan of the London Institution was masterly and showed a nice balance between the demands of convenience and effect. In the ground floor, on either side of the vestibule, were placed the committee room, newspaper and periodical rooms and the sub-librarian's office. The whole of the first floor was given over to the library, approached by the main



11.—BROOKS'S COMPETITION DRAWING, SHOWING THE ROTUNDA FOR AN OBSERVATORY, ABANDONED ON ACCOUNT OF COST

staircase placed behind the vestibule. The theatre, an unwieldy element in the plan, was cleverly linked to the main building by an octagon (Fig. 8), placed on the axis of the staircase hall and vestibule and giving a double vista.

Entering the vestibule (Fig. 2), you were confronted by a fine perspective, "at once chaste and elegant." The eight Ionic columns of Bath stone had their capitals picked out in red, which was taken up in the fret pattern of

the beams. The architects of the Greek Revival employed colour with delightful effect, and one of the charms of Brooks's building was the discreet use that he made of paint as architecture's handmaiden. In the Newspaper Room (Fig. 6) the fireplace of black marble and porphyry scagliola and the deep rich mahogany tables were set off by the light-coloured surroundings—cream pillars, buff walls and white ceiling. On reaching the staircase hall (Fig. 10) the colour scheme changed. The walls up to the sills of the windows were a porphyry red; above that level green and white prevailed, with touches of red in the cornice. In Pugin and Britton's *Public Buildings of London* a double flight of stairs is shown going up to the gallery. One of these flights was probably removed at the time when additions and alterations were made to the building about 1878. From the gallery a recess, where the architectural detail was heightened by gilding, formed the vestibule to the library (Fig. 9). Thus the staircase by the graduation of colour and ornamental detail led up in a well calculated *crescendo* to the room for which Brooks reserved the full resources of his orchestra.



12.—DETAIL OF ONE OF THE ANTE AND A LANTERN



13.—MAHOGANY LONG-CASE CLOCK BY ELLICOTT



14.—PAINTED CAST-IRON PEDESTAL SUPPORTING A LAMP

Only three feet short of a hundred in length, this was a magnificent and beautifully lighted room, deserving to be ranked among the finest interiors of its time (Fig. 3). By dividing up the space beneath the gallery into recesses, Brooks was able to obtain a dignified architectural treatment and at the same time to give readers the combined advantages of privacy for study and easy access to the shelves. At the corners four small reading-rooms were obtained by splaying the angles, and in the recesses left between them the two fireplaces were placed, a pair of Corinthian columns *in antis* enhancing the effect of these end features (Fig. 4). Though the colour scheme was both rich and varied, paint and gilding were used, as always by the architects of the Regency, in strict subservience to the architectural purpose. A dull red frieze and the graining of the pillars and pilasters the colour of old walnut gave a mellow ground bass, consorting well with the brown bindings of books; richness was imparted by a discreet use of gilding for the wreaths and capitals. But reading, Brooks evidently thought, need not always be on so serious a plane, and setting his frieze and pilasters against a white background, he broke out light-heartedly into delicate greens and reds, and between the white dentils of his cornice even gave tiny glimpses of sky blue. Above the gallery, green and white were used on walls and ceiling. The railing of the gallery and the bronze *torchères* standing on plinths in front of each pier are examples of Brooks's nice use of metal-work.

The lecture room of the Royal Institution had been built on the plan of a classical theatre, and the precedent was closely followed here. Green painted ornament was used to help out the architectural features, which economy demanded should be restricted to a minimum, though here as elsewhere much care was spent on the light fittings. Natural light was provided through a circular lantern, and could be excluded "by an apparatus no less simple than efficient—a false ceiling sliding down the lantern, which, passing the windows, darkens the room." Behind the lecture room were a laboratory and apparatus room.

Mention has already been made of some of the light fittings. These had been preserved in nearly every room, and charming examples they were of the period. The Institution in its early days made its own oil gas, to which the lamps were adapted; it must have been among the earliest buildings to have gas illumination. Bronze *tazze*, ornamented with masks round the bowl, will be noted at the foot of the staircase (Fig. 10) and at

the entrance to the library (Fig. 9), where they stood on demi-columns of porphyry scagliola; in the theatre they projected from the walls, supported on brackets in the form of scallops (Fig. 7). The twelve large *torchères* in the library were beautifully designed and lavishly decorated, and both here and in the Newspaper Room were table lamps in the form of tripods (Fig. 6). Between the vestibule and staircase hall two lamps stood in niches supported on massive cast-iron pedestals painted to look like mahogany and each ornamented with a vase in relief (Fig. 14). The tables in the Newspaper Room (Fig. 6) and the long-case clock by Ellicott in the vestibule (Fig. 13) were among the admirable examples of Regency furniture.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Finsbury Circus and Finsbury Square were a fashionable part of the City, where well-to-do business men, stockbrokers, doctors and solicitors lived. The London Institution was only a few doors off, and membership must have been worth while. It was a club for meeting your friends; there were the library and reading-rooms; you had opportunities for hearing well known lecturers. Many eminent Victorians lectured in the theatre, where, for instance, Meredith in 1877 delivered his famous lecture on "Comedy." Gradually, however, as City residents moved farther out the neighbourhood changed, and towards the end of last century the Institution, which had never been on a very secure financial basis, began to find itself in serious difficulties. These became more and more acute until just before the War, after various schemes had been considered, an arrangement was made for the building to be utilised as a school of Oriental studies. The necessary Act of Parliament was obtained in 1912; but the School was not established until 1916. The building was formally opened by King George on February 23rd, 1917. For nineteen years it served its new purpose well enough, and it seemed as though the beautiful building was secure against demolition. But as the surrounding houses were replaced by gigantic blocks of offices and the Circus came to assume the appearance of a well, it was only a matter of time before the sole remaining survivor of the original buildings went the way of the rest, the establishment of the University on the new Bloomsbury site having made that the School's ultimate destination. Sir Denison Ross and his colleagues quitted the building last month to take up temporary quarters in Vandon House, Westminster, and at the time of writing the building is already in the house-breakers' hands.

ARTHUR OSWALD.

AT THE THEATRE

LOVE FROM TWO STRANGERS

MRS. BELLOC LOWNDES'S "Her Last Adventure" at the Ambassadors Theatre and Mr. Frank Vosper's "Love from a Stranger" at the New are in a sense complementary, and it is a pity that one cannot be equally complimentary about both. "Her Last Adventure" is Mrs. Belloc Lowndes's first adventure in play-writing, and it would seem that a brilliant and clever novelist has a good deal to learn before proving equally successful in the more difficult field. I say more difficult because many things which in the novel can be covered up by pure literary skill, have no such defence against an audience which, the keener it is keyed up, is all the more susceptible to the least hint of the ridiculous. This play begins with a young man called Jim breaking into a first-class compartment on the Folkestone boat-train which is already on the move. It is occupied by Eva a young business-woman who has been buying frocks in Paris. First question: why should such a one have a first-class compartment reserved for herself alone? Second question: why should Jim be in such a mighty hurry to catch this particular train? The police are not after him. Next we want to know whether Eva is the kind of young woman to go off with young men for week-ends as a set-off by anticipation against the tedium of marriage with a dull fiancé. Then again what is the point of sowing tame oats, since we are told that these week-ends are entirely irreproachable? Why should Jim take Eva to spend a couple of days in a country-house in whose basement he has deposited the body of his murdered wife? Why not bury the body? And why leave it lying about a scullery for some chance hikers to trip over? Why do the hikers take ten days to inform the police? And why, oh why must the detective interrogate Eva in a series of questions, each of which in turn piles the Pelion of preposterousness upon the Ossa of absurdity? The progression in such a matter is not arithmetical but geometrical, and the audience quickly proceeds from the titter to the giggle, and from the giggle to the guffaw. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous is, as all the world knows, a very small one, but not nearly so small as

that from the horrific to the ridiculous. In this kind of play a single laugh in the wrong place is a whole Rubicon; no recovery is possible either for actors or audience. Add that the whole anecdote seems utterly pointless.

Miss Jane Carr does not as yet reveal herself as a considerable actress, and there is really no reason why she should. Miss Carr is abounding pretty, and to insist that a player so wonderfully endowed in one direction should be equally gifted in another, is only the old business of making honey a sauce to sugar; one must not be too greedy in these matters. There are some actors whose mere presence on the stage confers upon any play in which they appear a kind of reasonableness. They are all sweetness and light. Such players are Mr. Felix Aylmer and Mr. Lewis Casson. They have the effect of making one think that all is not lost in a world of madness and horror, and if in the tragedies of Webster there were any part to display their peculiar quality, why then Webster would have been a nearer approach to Shakespeare. Mr. H. G. Stoker has some of this quality, and whenever he appears as the sober fiancé in this play, one begins to think that this may yet be a world moving according to the laws of normal behaviour. But alas, his appearances are too infrequent, and Mrs. Lowndes has not dared to put him on the stage at the same time as the brick-dropping detective! On the first night all the Panjandruns were present, and if towards the end of the evening the gun-powder ran out of their heels, it was entirely owing to the effort to curb laughter to some show of mannerliness.

Mr. Vosper's thriller is another pair of shoes, a horse of another colour, and up an entirely different street. This is a thriller that really thrills, with the result that the old difficulty presents itself. How far can a dramatic critic give away the plot of a murder play? But we must begin a little further back. How far ought our theatrical gossip-writers to give away the general lines of a piece before the first night? There is something to be said for the secrecy with which in the old days Pinero used to envelop his dramas, and in which Sir James Barrie

still cannily persists. Before one went to see "Love from a Stranger," it was dinned into one on all sides that this was about a professional murderer who had got rid of five wives and was now preparing to dispose of a sixth. The result of this knowledge was that there could be no moment at which an inkling in one's mind became doubt, doubt suspicion, and suspicion certainty. The evening was reduced to watching a peculiarly horrid fellow move towards the accomplishment of a peculiarly horrid design. In other words, there was no difference between the first and any other night of this play, and I am inclined to think that one of the elements of any first night may legitimately be surprise. However the evening as it stood was sufficiently exciting, and the last act was as fine an

example of excited and melodramatic acting as has been seen on the London stage for many a long day. Mr. Vosper began in debonair mood admirably simulated; this was the kind of scoundrel to enamour the carefully nurtured of Kensington. Miss Marie Ney proceeds from strength to strength, and it is something of a pity that her predicament is presented as purely bodily, and that no opportunity is given her to show the dismay of a woman finding herself tied up with a fiend. Two very clever pieces of playing come from Miss Norah Howard and Mr. Geoffrey King, and in the early parts of the piece Miss Muriel Aked frisked about as delightfully as ever. Mr. S. Major Jones contributed a picture of a country doctor which beautifully rounded off a thrilling evening. GEORGE WARRINGTON.

"YURUMI"

THE GREAT ANT-EATER OF THE PARAGUAYAN SAVANNA

By E. SCHUHMACHER



A GREAT ANT-EATER AT AN ANT HILL

These are generally the prey of the younger animals; the adults preferring the hard termite mounds

OVER the wide savanna of the Zanja Moroti in northern Paraguay our horses went at a steady pace. We were tired from long riding, and thirsty; aimlessly our eyes wandered from the manes of our horses to the stirrups, from the stirrups to the manes. Mechanically, with slackened reins, the brave steeds plodded on along the safe path to camp, cleverly avoiding the termite mounds which one sees here and there on the plain. Some of these mounds



MARCHING OVER THE SAVANNA IN SEARCH OF TERMITE MOUNDS

are about three to four feet high, many being badly crushed in the centre, large holes as big as a fist gaping from the hard cement-like sides; but we were accustomed to this sight, and it did not move us.

Suddenly a cry, "Yurumi!" from one of the cowboys accompanying us, rent the air. He was pointing his wide riding-whip towards a mound. Immediately our apathy vanished, for, about fifty yards away, we saw standing a fine specimen of a great ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), or, as the half-

breeds of Paraguay call them in their old Indian native tongue, a "yurumi." In a flash we were off our horses, surrounding the black beauty: not with intent to kill, but rather to photograph him from every possible angle, for one cannot get enough of such pictures. The yurumi did not mind, neither did he think of flight. He felt perfectly safe, for, with his strong, muscular fore legs and the tremendous slashing power of his clawed paws, he possesses means of self-defence not to be despised: even jaguars and pumas do not care to

start a fight with a great ant-eater, nor did the yurumi contemplate attacking us. Straddle-legged he stood on his hind legs, stretched himself, and lifted one of his terrible clawed paws ready to strike a fatal blow. "Come nearer if you dare" he seemed to say; but we knew his tactics, he was not the only ant-eater we had seen. Daily we used to meet them on the savanna. We have watched them tearing asunder many a termitary and many an ant-hill, hard as concrete, with their strong fore paws, until they had exposed as many channels as they wanted. Then they would stick their long thin heads into the holes which they had dug and, deeper still, right into the exposed channels, their long, worm-like tongues. These are coated with a thick, gluey saliva to which the ants and termites stick, as with sticky fly-catcher. Again and again the groping tongue finds its way into the numerous channels, and in this way thousands of the insects are conveyed into the hungry stomach of the ant-eater. Ant-eaters must live, and this is their only food! Strange to say, these creatures cannot eat anything else, for they have no teeth, poor things. Their long jaws are quite bare, and the mouth-opening



THE LESSER ANT-EATER, THE "CAGUARE" OF THE NATIVES

is no bigger than a mouse-hole. When the yurumi has cleared one mound in this fashion, he will walk straight on to the next one.

There are other ant colonies which have been built on the trees of forest islands, to be found on the plains. But the yurumi leaves this plunder to his smaller cousin, the caguare, who is better able to climb. He is broader, and also possesses a bald tail with which he can grip and hold fast to the branches of trees in monkey fashion. He, too, attacks with his strong fore paws the colonies of termites which have

been built between branches or decayed stumps of trees. On the ground the small caguare is practically helpless, and moves forward in a slow and laborious manner in the tall savanna grass. His main strength lies in climbing. The figure he cuts, when in a posture of self-defence, is most comical and charming. He stands bolt upright, stretches out his clawed paws, and awaits his aggressor "with open arms." Heaven help the poor dog which should happen to approach too closely; the claws which are as sharp as a knife, tear such deep wounds that they seldom heal. That is why the half-breeds call these ant-eaters *mato perro* i.e., dog killers, and slay them outright, ruthlessly, without any conscience qualms, whenever they are involved in attack. To observe the yurumi and his little cousin the caguare in their natural surroundings was always a source of delight to us, as we travelled for months through the interior of South America. Their grotesque forms—it was often difficult to distinguish the back from the front—their mode of locomotion, their quaint poses of self-defence and, lastly, their unique mode of feeding give an almost primeval and exotic charm to these strange creatures of the South American wilds.



(Left) THE LESSER ANT-EATER IN A POSE OF SELF-DEFENCE. (Right) THOUGH TOOTHLESS, THE CAGUARE CAN DEFEND ITSELF WITH ITS CLAWS

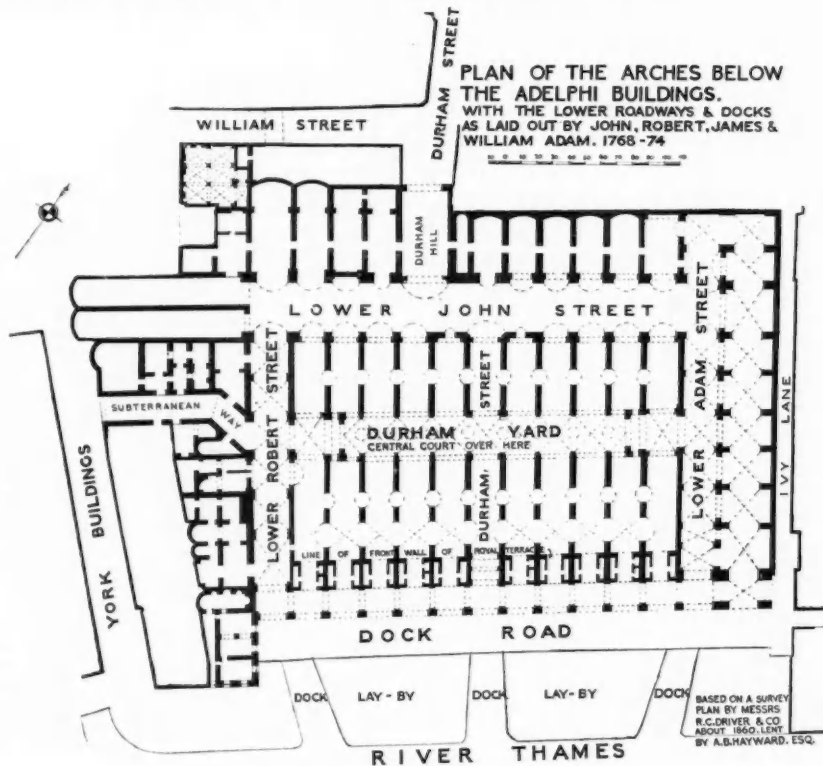
THE ADELPHI ARCHES

A LONG with the Adelphi and its terrace, which the housebreakers will soon be starting to demolish, there will vanish one of London's greatest curiosities—those mysterious catacombs, the Adelphi Arches. Most of us at one time or another have paid a visit to this strange under-world off the Strand and felt a slight shudder, whether real or imaginary, as we thought of the evil reputation which the place once bore. The steep, cavernous entry—a *descensus Averno*—has a sinister look even on the brightest day, and in the tunnels themselves the infrequent lights, making deeper the pools of darkness between, seem to shine like good deeds in a naughty world. Here and there, by way of a grating or a hole pierced through the vaulting, a few gleams of daylight fall on the cobblestones and, with the glimmer from the gas lamps, just enable you to make out the forms of the arches and shapes of the walls. This "little subterranean city," as Thomas Miller called it, is a place where reigns a perpetual London November of gloom, half-light, chill and damp.

As one penetrates the vaulted passages and watches the dramatic *chiaroscuro* effects that confront one at every turn, the name of Piranesi at once leaps to mind. Perhaps the Adams, too, thought of his splendid engravings as these catacombs took shape. At any rate, it was as much through ambition to erect a building worthy of Roman times as for the financial advantages they saw in the plan that the Adelphi was built on its gigantic substructure of arches. It is said that the Adams had expected that the Government would hire the vaults for the use of the Ordnance Department and that they were disappointed. Over the whole project they showed an impetuosity and optimism that prevented them from taking a realistic view of difficulties and which, but for the lottery, would have brought them to ruin. They actually started operations over a year before the agreement about the site had been signed; then there was opposition from the City over foreshore rights. The vast foundations and vaults involved them in an enormous outlay before any return could be expected. Finally,

they miscalculated the base level, which was fixed 2ft. too low, so that, until the construction of the Embankment seventy years ago, the warehouses were regularly invaded by high tides.

To the visitor exploring the Arches they must seem a labyrinth of tunnels, vaults and recesses. Actually, these nether regions were laid out as coherently as the fine mansions and streets above them. Mr. Bolton's plan, reproduced at the head of this article, shows how the three principal streets—John, Robert and Adam—were given their infernal counterparts. In addition, Durham Street bisected the site from north to south; and Durham Yard, lighted from above, ran from east to west beneath the centra



"DESCENSUS AVERNO." THE STRAND ENTRANCE TO THE ARCHES



THE ENTRANCE TO LOWER ROBERT STREET
From the old dock road below the Terrace

court of the main block of buildings. Parts of these streets were closed at the time when the Adelphi was underpinned in the 'seventies; but the five different entries remain—three from the old dock road below the Terrace, the one from the Strand and the one from the west under York Buildings.

So long as the river lapped them the Arches served their original purpose as wharves and warehouses—for so long, too, they seem to have borne their evil reputation as the resort of thieves and desperadoes. But probably their sinister fame always owed not a little to the play of imagination: a group of grimy coal-heavers, like those whom David Copperfield watched dancing in front of the old "Fox-under-the-Hill," would only too readily be taken for a gang of the most suspicious characters when seen emerging from the vaults. Dickens, in the days when he worked at the blacking factory at Old Hungerford Stairs, spent many a dinner-hour wandering about the "mysterious place with



STAIRS TO THE COTTAGES,
LOWER ADAM STREET

those dark arches," or playing with his friends "Poll" Green and Bob Fagin in the coal barges which unloaded at the wharves. Shady characters there undoubtedly were among the denizens of the Arches, certain parts of which acquired names like "Jenny's Hole" and "the Devil's Bridge." But there were other milder inhabitants, at any rate when Miller wrote in the 'fifties. What excited his interest and sympathy most were the cart-horses and the cows, and he suggested that perhaps the cows would yield a better quality of milk if they were allowed an occasional outing to Kennington. Another episode in the history of the place that is worth recording relates to its use as a temporary arsenal. In April, 1848, on the occasion of the great Chartist meeting on Kennington Common, the Government kept a battery of guns in readiness under the Adelphi Arches.

For years now the fame of the subterranean city has had to rely more and more upon its romantic appearance and its shady past; its thieves' kitchens have become wine cellars, the busy wharves and the barges have given place to the trees and perambulators of the Embankment Gardens. That may be so; but it does not reconcile one any the more easily to the impending doom that awaits the Adelphi and the Arches, too.



"THE MYSTERIOUS PLACE WITH THOSE DARK ARCHES"
At the corner of Lower John Street



LOWER ADAM STREET



W. A. Clark, F.R.P.S.

RARE GLEAMS OF SUNSHINE
The western entry under York Buildings

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"SILENT FLIGHT"

By COMMANDER R. R. GRAHAM, R.N.



A TYPICAL OWL'S FEATHER

With silencing comb and fringe on the front and rear margins respectively



A FEATHER OF THE FISHING OWL

Which has no silencing devices. Compare with the one on left

FOR those who dislike noise, life in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome can be well nigh unbearable. True, new types of aeroplanes as they come into service seem to be quieter than the old, but there is still much room for improvement.

Silencing is not simply a matter of reducing the sound of the engine; to do that is comparatively easy, at the sacrifice of a certain amount of power. The propeller is the trouble; it makes nearly as much noise, and the problem of how to deal with it has, till now, baffled inventors. At last, however, success seems to be in sight. Recently in the U.S.A. a propeller with slotted blades designed to suppress noise was tested in flight; and it worked. Each blade had a slot along its front margin—a miniature edition of the well known Handley-Page device; and if the report, as published in *Shell Aviation News*, was not exaggerated, there is at least hope for the future.

Of particular interest in this connection is the fact that the method employed is similar in principle to one of the three methods by which the wings of owls are rendered silent. If success is achieved, then, it will not be the first time that aircraft designers, by falling into line with nature, have increased the efficiency of their products. As has been shown in previous issues of *COUNTRY LIFE*, almost perfect replicas in miniature are to be found in birds, of many of the devices, such as wing slots, air brakes, retracting undercarriages and the like, that have gone to make the modern machine vastly superior to its predecessors.

It is interesting to consider why the flight of owls should be silent. The sound of birds' wings hardly compares with that of propellers, but it is far from negligible. The noisiest fliers are partridges, pheasants and their relations. Next, perhaps, come swans, duck and pigeon. These can all be heard on the wing at some distance, but in the great majority of species the wings are only audible to the human ear at close quarters. This includes the birds that prey by day upon small animals such as mice, hares and rabbits.

There is every reason to believe that the hearing of these creatures is far better than that of man; sufficiently acute, in fact, to give them early warning of the approach of a hunting bird. Birds get over this difficulty in various ways according to their kind. The kestrel, for instance, hovers at sufficient height for the sound of its rapidly beating wings to be deadened by distance. Having located its victim, it dives with body inclined downwards and wings folded. In that attitude it presents the smallest possible aspect from below, and is not likely to be seen, while its speed is so great that the rushing noise of the dive gives warning too late. The golden eagle soars instead of hovering: otherwise its methods are much the same. The sparrowhawk makes its captures by suddenly appearing at high speed from behind a hedge, haystack or other convenient cover. These birds, hunting as they do in the strong light of day, rely for success largely upon speed and the keenness and quickness of their vision. For them, silent wings are not essential. They would, on the contrary, be a handicap, as silence can only be achieved at the cost of speed.

For owls, the problem is different. In the dark or at dusk, even with their abnormally large eyes, they have to fly slowly and at a low altitude in order to "find" their prey; so low that the slightest swish from their wings might rob them of a meal. The barn owl—probably the most familiar of the tribe—cruises solemnly along only a few feet above a meadow or

marsh. Suddenly the white shape drops: there is a squeal, and all is over. A hungry barn-owl occasionally hunts by day, using the same tactics, but this only occurs where the vegetation is such as to conceal approach as effectively as does the darkness by night. For these tactics, silent wings must be a great boon and there is no doubt that those of owls are practically soundless in action.

Next time an opportunity occurs, it is worth while taking an owl's wing in your hand. You will note, first, that it is soft and downy. Look more closely and you will see that along the front margin of the first flight, or primary feather, there is a remarkable comb-like fringe. The tiny teeth of this comb are quite stiff, and are formed by extensions of the barbs or fibres that go to make up the front web of the feather. The rear margin of the wing, and of each primary, is also fringed; but here the extensions of the barbs are soft and flexible, making the fringe more like the edge of a towel than a comb.

Before describing how these three peculiarities effect silence, mention must be made of a bird that is as good as a living proof of their purpose. This is the fishing owl of tropical Asia, that goes by the Latin name of *Ketupa Flovipes*. There is no doubt at all that the bird is a true owl, but it differs from the rest of its race in having unmodified feathers closely resembling those of hawks and buzzards. There must be some good reason for this, and it can only be supposed that, since fish, being submerged, cannot hear slight air-borne noises, *K. Flovipes*, in the process of evolution, has either shed the silencing devices or has never developed them.

In support of this proof, a parallel adaptation to piscatorial life is to be seen in the osprey. It is the only British bird of prey that has taken to fishing for a livelihood, and it is the only one that lacks those long streamline feathers, or "plus fours," so typical of its race. These serve to reduce the resistance of the legs to the air at the critical moment when maximum speed is required, as a hawk is about to seize its prey with outstretched claws. The fisherman does not require them, and so has shed what to him would be merely an encumbrance. The little owl is, perhaps, a further proof, for in this, the most diurnal of our owls, the silencing devices are most poorly developed.

To understand how the special modifications of an owl's wing effect silence, it is first necessary to know something of what a wing does to the air during flight. As it moves in the down- or power-stroke of flapping flight, a wing cuts a thin furrow, much as a ploughshare does in earth, and slices the air displaced in a downward direction and to the rear. The furrow, before ever it properly forms, is filled in by air that flows down from above the wing. It is the inertia, resistance, or reluctance—call it what you will—of the air to move out of the way, taking the form of upward and forward pressure on the wing, that enables the bird to fly. The noise of the air protesting against all this disturbance is what the ear receives.

The sounds of disturbed air are more than familiar. You have only to go out in the wind, or swing a tennis racket round your head, to hear them. It appears that energy is released in the form of sound from the eddies or vortices that form wherever a stream of air in swift motion is torn apart or made to turn too sharp a corner. Now when a wing is in action the air-stream (made by the speed of the wing-stroke) gets torn away from the top surface of the wing at a point shown in the diagram. It is to deal with this particular



Shell Aviation News

THE HOLMAN SILENT PROPELLER

Showing the slot in the leading edge, which has a marked silencing effect

disturbance that the comb in an owl's wing is placed where it is. Examination under a magnifying glass will reveal that each tiny tooth projects out at an angle of about 45° towards the wing tip and is inclined slightly upwards so that the air-stream that will eventually pass over the top of the wing must first pass through the comb. Further, each tooth is really a tiny blade or winglet set at much the same angle to the main wing as the auxiliary winglet of an aeroplane that is fitted with a Handley Page slot. It more than probably serves the same purpose, namely, to deflect the air-stream just before it reaches the front margin, causing it to flow more closely than it would otherwise do over the top surface. Without this deflection, it would tend to break away and produce sound.

In the owl's wing, these many little slots are so tiny that they cannot deal with more than the boundary layer of air—that is, the very thin layer that is more or less in direct contact with the wing surface. Proof is lacking, but it is not too rash to presume that it is from this layer that sound emanates whenever air is torn away from a wing.

It will be seen that the comb is gradually reduced in breadth towards the tip of the wing, and that there is no comb at all in towards the bird's shoulder. This graduation has to do with the varying angles at which different parts of a wing cut the air in flapping flight. Near the shoulder there is practically no downward movement. Consequently the wing cuts the air practically edge-on, and there is no call for a silencing device. Farther out along the span, the downward movement increases gradually to a maximum at the tip. It follows that the angle of incidence, and consequently the call for silencing, correspondingly increases. Near the tip, however, the wing is flexible, and the angle is automatically reduced again by the pressure of the air. Hence the diminution of the comb in that part.

Another effect of the comb must be to reduce the speed of the air flowing through it. Probably this has an incidental silencing effect, for the tendency to produce sounds must increase with speed. It will be noticed that in the mid-portion of the wing,

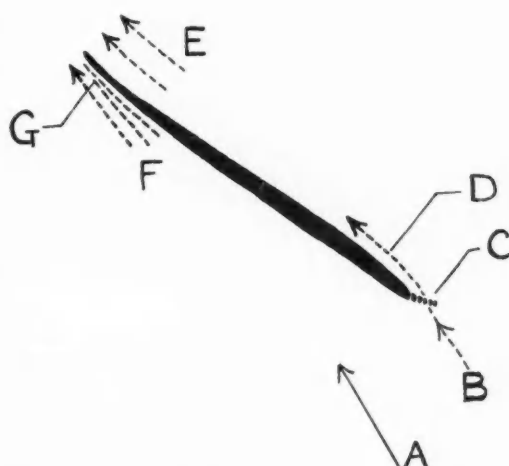


DIAGRAM OF A SECTION OF AN OWL'S WING IN THE DOWN-STROKE

(A) Direction of main air-flow; (B) Flow of boundary layer through the comb; (C) The comb; (D) Point where boundary layer, if undeflected, would tend to break away; (E) Rarefied air flowing off the wing; (F) Compressed air about to mix with rarefied air; (G) Flexible fringe.

Another possibility is that fringe prevents the formation of noise-producing eddies just behind the rear margin. It is there that the two streams of air, the one from above and the other from below the wing, meet and mix. The upper stream is rarefied and the lower compressed by the slicing action of the wing. In mixing, they must tend to start eddying and swirling. The presence of the fringe perhaps combs out the eddies as they form, and so suppresses noise. Possibly these two explanations are one and the same thing, for fluttering must be connected with the formation of eddies.

It hardly seems necessary to discuss how the down on an owl's wing aids silence, save to suggest that the buffeting of the air as it flows over the surface is smoothed out by it. This buffeting by air undoubtedly produces noise. It has even been known to be so strong as to cause an aeroplane to break up in flight.

It is rash to speculate on whether propeller blades of the future will be made downy, and will have fringes on their rear margins, as well as having a slot in their leading edge; but it is at least interesting.

AVIATION AND THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE

[An interesting correspondence followed on Mr. J. L. Nayler's article on this subject—another aspect of which Commander Graham examines above. In this letter Mr. Nayler reviews the correspondence and draws some conclusions.—ED.]

SIR,—In the issues of COUNTRY LIFE for December 28th and January 4th the Editor kindly gave me an opportunity to present my views on the subject of Aviation and the Flight of Birds, and to illustrate them from the excellent photographs which were at that time on view at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. It seemed to me that there were many aspects of bird flight which were not understood and an explanation of which might assist the research worker who is always trying to make the flying of aeroplanes easier and safer. Some of the questions I asked have been answered, and I have to thank several correspondents for their letters. To these I am now replying, and in so doing I wish to draw attention to the large field of enquiry still open to interested persons.

Sir Gilbert Walker has referred to Rayleigh's paper on the flight of the albatross, where an adequate explanation is given of their gliding flight over the sea. I find it difficult to credit Sir Gilbert's high figure for the efficiency of birds in flight, and the only scientific work, that of Idrac, quoted in Sir Gilbert's excellent article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, rests on measurements made with the aid of kites, which never fly steadily. On the other hand, I agree that the ratio of lift to drag (resistance) must be greater than the wind-tunnel figure of 5 to 1, though not perhaps as high as 18 to 1. We do not know the efficiency of the wing in certain attitudes, nor the effect of the slotted wing-tip on wing-tip vortices, the latter a point raised by Mr. Manning. Such increased lift must involve an induced drag, and thus add to the resistance of flight.

Commander R. R. Graham is known to us from his papers on the analogy of the Handley Page slot and the spread-open primaries of some birds—papers published a few years ago in *British Birds* and in COUNTRY LIFE. He refers to further studies in his letters, but I do not think he will carry all of us with him in his conclusions. It may well be that the hovering flight of a bird is similar to the behaviour of an airscrew or a helicopter.

Commander Graham supports the view that there are up-currents above the waves, and quotes the flight of shearwaters and gannets along wave ridges. Sir Thomas Stanton showed by model experiments that there are regions of high and low

pressure on the waves, and these must imply up and down currents but how far they extend upwards is not known.

Captain J. Lawrence Pritchard raises several issues. Wing-tip slots all round the tip have been tested but have not shown any marked improvement in efficiency on a single slot. Highly tapered wings are, under certain conditions, very unstable laterally and are not much favoured in aeroplane design, where the flexibility of control of the bird has not yet been attained. The skin friction drag of birds must be high to find agreement with present-day theory, but none of my colleagues of the National Physical Laboratory can suggest any satisfactory method for measuring it.

The excellent longitudinal control of birds may be due to many factors: Mr. Irving points out that many can move their wings forward relative to their bodies; Mr. Calkin has observed that swans obtain a good deal of help from movements of their heads; Miss Clark states that herons and puffers obtain much assistance from their legs and feet; Mr. Peter M. Jones mentions similar points. All these factors count, no doubt, but I agree with Mr. Irving and Mr. Manning that birds have a power of control as instinctive as that of a man riding a bicycle—a very unstable, but easily controllable, mode of transport at slow speeds.

Mr. Doak's question on the flight of the tumbler pigeon has been answered by Mr. Carruthers. If a bird flies at a very steep angle so that it appears to be falling backwards, its wings will stall like those of an aeroplane. When stalled, a wing is unstable in roll. The tumbler pigeon stalls itself and immediately rolls over. It is, however, flying at such a steep attitude that it appears to fall backwards.

Miss Clark points out rightly that a nightjar's flight is fast. This bird has very fluffy wings—perhaps even more so than the owl—and is very quiet. Her photographs show what wide variations of wing movement, together and separately, are used by these birds while manoeuvring in flight.

In conclusion, I should like to support Mr. Manning's suggestion for studies of bats in flight. Very little is known on this subject. Perhaps some of the readers of COUNTRY LIFE will provide more photographic and other evidence on the flight of birds and bats during the coming holiday season. J. L. NAYLER.

EASTER TROUT - FISHING

WHEN APRIL BRINGS THE FISHERMAN BACK TO THE RIVER

IF the proposal to make Easter a fixed instead of a movable feast ever becomes an accomplished fact, no section of the community will be better pleased than trout fishermen. It is the first real holiday of the year, and a favourite angling occasion. Therefore, an early Easter which falls in March is regarded almost in the light of a disaster by numerous people, for many rivers and lakes do not open until April. In one recent year the festival fell partly in March and partly in April, and it must have been extremely irritating for those anglers who had half their vacation spoiled by being unable to fish.

A fixed Easter at about the date on which the holiday falls this year would be ideal. Good Friday is April 10th, and from then until the 13th, Easter Monday, there will be no lack of waters open to the trout angler intent on making his first casts in 1936. Indeed, almost the only preserve of any consequence which is not available is Blagdon, but as this reservoir never begins the season until May 1st it does not enter into the calculations of the Easter rod.

While on the subject of Blagdon, it often seems to me rather a mistaken policy not to allow fishing before May. Especially is this the case nowadays, when the character of the water and sport has changed so greatly. For a number of years now the only months in which one has a real chance of decent sport are May, September and the first fortnight of October. June, July and August are usually pretty hopeless, partly on account of weather and water conditions, but more so because during this period the weeds are so dense, and the trout hide in them all day, and so never even see the lures which anglers cast so hopefully and industriously through the long hours of daylight.

In 1935, for example, out of 1,136 trout caught, May provided 394, September 235 and October 1st to 15th 203, a total of 832, leaving an average of 101 for the three other months, or a fraction over three fish a day for all the rods. Some years ago the season was lengthened by a fortnight in October, and, to my mind, it would be an excellent idea to add another two weeks and begin in mid-April.

The late opening was doubtless decided upon years ago to allow the huge trout to recover from spawning and the cessation of feeding during that period. But the trout at Blagdon—or, at any rate, those caught nowadays—are no longer the leviathans they were of yore. For some years the average has been about 2lb., which, if better than elsewhere in this country, is a long way short of what it used to be, and very few fish over five pounds have been brought to bank. Blagdon is so infinitely rich in food supplies, even though the sticklebacks, which once swarmed,



"FISHING ACROSS AND DOWNSTREAM, FLIES CAN BE HUNG LONGER OVER LIKELY LIES"

have largely disappeared, that I do not think there is the least reason to suppose that the trout are not fit to catch by mid April.

Wherever one fishes at Easter, the condition of the trout is always a point about which one should be careful. Many moorland streams, such as those in the north and south-west of England, and in Wales, open in March; but not 20 per cent. of the trout are really ready to take then. When first caught they may appear well enough, but an hour or two in the creel tells another story. Gone are the bright hues and fictitious plumpness, and they look like a collection of miniature kelts—which, indeed, is just what they are, not having yet recovered from spawning and the privations of river life in winter. Quality, not quantity, should be the Easter policy.

The condition of the trout early on depends in great measure on the spring rainfall. A dry, cold time with low water temperature means a scarcity of natural food, whereas a March of floods increases enormously the food supply of the fish, which show the benefit in no uncertain fashion.

In many ways Easter trouting is a delightful business. It is so good to be on the river again, rod in hand, and to see the buds on oak and beech swollen almost to bursting point, while the larches are mantled in the delicate green of the new foliage. The fishing is not too strenuous or difficult, for full rivers hide the angler from the trout, and the latter have not yet become so fat and well-nourished that they can afford to pick and choose with great niceness what they will take and what they will ignore.

Except on the purely dry-fly waters of the chalk streams, I think the wet fly kills better than the floater so early in the season. The streams of the moors and mountains, when running high, are usually too boisterous to allow a dry fly to swim nicely, and the current is so swift that the fly is brought down too quickly. One is casting, casting, casting continually, and the flies spend far more time in the air than in the water, and they are not in the least likely to catch anything of value in the former element.

Fishing across and down stream the flies can be hung longer over likely lies, and the slack water near the banks, where many trout will still be lying if the river is big, can be searched more thoroughly.

For Easter fishing there are few better flies than the famous Pheasant Tail, and another good pattern is the blue and silver with rat's fur body. Add the March Brown, which imitates a number of the smaller stone flies so plentiful on moorland streams, the infallible blue upright and red palmer, and the spring angler has all the patterns

WEST COUNTRY.



"FULL RIVERS HIDE THE ANGLER FROM THE TROUT"

CORRESPONDENCE

"CREATURES LIVING WITHOUT WATER"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I read with much interest the paper in the March *Geographical Journal* by Mr. Kennedy Shaw on his journey in the southern Libyan Desert, and now the article in your paper on "Creatures Living Without Water," dealing with the same motor car expedition.

In the winter of 1922-23 I made a three months' trip from El Obeid to the Wadi Hawa, with camel transport, in order to shoot addax, white oryx, and sheep, and on some points my conclusions do not agree with those of Mr. Michael Mason. The burrows or dens which he attributes to lions I think are certainly used by lynx and not by lion.

On one occasion, west of the Wadi Magrur, I spent some hours in an attempt to dig one out, but failed, owing to the want of proper tools. In that case it was beyond question, from the spoor, that the inhabitant was a lynx, probably, I imagine, with kittens. The remains of kills at the entrance included two Adda gazelle, two Dorcas gazelle, and an ostrich. My Hawawir Arabs told me that a lynx would sometimes even kill a giraffe by jumping on to its head from a tree.

I did not have the fortune to see either lion or hyena in the flesh, but on several occasions saw the tracks of both, and each time not very far from water, in rock holes or *geltis*.

I am not able to believe that either species could live very far from water, and possibly the speed of motor travel may have caused Mr. Mason to overlook some *gelti* in the neighbourhood where he saw them.

On the other hand, I am bound to admit that, on opening an addax shot some days from water, so far as I knew, the liquid ran out on the sand and the contents of the stomach much resembled the "gralloch" of a Scottish stag!

In the part of the Wadi Hawa farthest from water which I visited I saw a number of dead addax and oryx, completely desiccated and probably years old, but in no case had they been touched by bird or beast of prey.

I might add that I look on that trip as the most enjoyable shoot I ever had in Africa.—R. L. SCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was most interested in your article last week, "Creatures Living Without Water," by Michael Mason, and wonder if I may offer an explanation for the remains found in the Wadi of the Gilf Kebir, which Mr. Mason says seem to be of animals all having died about the same time.

Some sixteen years ago I accompanied my husband on circuit through Halfa and Dongola province in the Sudan. We trekked on camels, stopping at rest-houses, or as visitors with sheikhs, each night. Before leaving Wadi Halfa we were warned not to take the short cut across the desert from Geddi to Kerma, but to go by the river route, which is about two days longer, as the ravine on the desert track was considered dangerous—a whole brigade of Egyptian troops in the time of Mohammed Ali having perished there.

The reason we were given for this story was that the air stagnates between the rocky sides of the ravine, with the fierce heat beating down upon it, becomes poisonous, and, when a certain change of wind occurs, the air is literally a poison gas; any man or beast in the ravine at that time dies.

We spent the night at Geddi with the Omda Sheikh Abdullah Yacoub. He confirmed the story of the fate of the Egyptian brigade, and said that, with the likelihood of a certain wind, no local native would venture through the gorge; he added, however, that the wind was right for some time, and that we were quite safe to take that route. Being rather late with our schedule we did, and I shall never forget the heat and the stuffiness of that ride. The whole track was strewn with white bones, as Mr. Mason describes, and in spite of the high cliffs on either side there was no shade

anywhere from the sun directly overhead.

We passed safely on to Kerma, and next day into Dongola province. We met many wild animals during our journey, stayed at many interesting spots, and had many experiences; but the ride through the Geddi-Kerma Wadi is freshest in my memory.—JOAN GARRARD MORRISON.

CYCLE LAMPS FOR RABBITTING

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—"North Lanes" description of his difficulties from rabbits prompts me to suggest that he should use the cycle-lamp method of catching them. The following report has been received from a reliable source in Cornwall:

"You might be interested to know that farmers here are catching large quantities of rabbits with lights at night."

"One trapper told me that although he had 300 gins down on one farm one night, he only caught 23 rabbits. His son, aged 16, with another boy and a whippet, caught 72 the same night on the adjoining farm. I have heard of as many as 92 caught in one night by this method with a good dog that keeps on the edge of the light."

The method is as follows: Use a 6-volt motor cycle lamp that can be focussed with a narrow beam, and switched on and off. Carry the battery in a haversack. Turn the beam on a rabbit in a field, when a dog can easily catch it provided the light is kept on the rabbit. Neighbouring rabbits will crouch in the grass, and can easily be detected by the light reflected from their eyes. A dark night without moon is essential. The above is one of the simplest and cheapest humane ways of catching rabbits.

Another farmer in Devon says that he has not set a trap or snare on his farm for seven years, and has kept down his rabbits entirely by this means. He uses a sheepdog which retrieves them; so they are in excellent condition for the market.

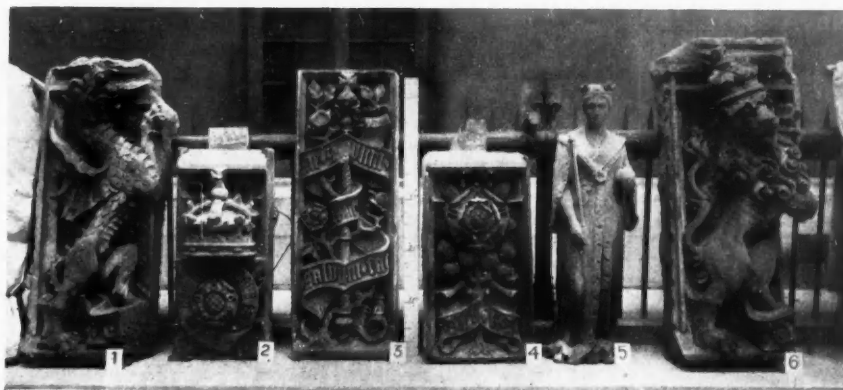
Particulars of other humane methods of trapping rabbits, rats, stoats, and especially moles are obtainable from The Fur Crusade and Humane Trapping Campaign, Wappingham, Towcester, Northants.—C. VAN DER BYL.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY INTERESTING STONEWORK

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—You may be aware that, as a result of the renovations of the walls of the Houses of Parliament which are now in progress, considerable quantities of statuary and broken stone have become available for disposal. I feel confident that many of your readers will be interested in this news.

The ornamental stonework consists of a large variety of items ranging from small pieces at 5s. to life-size statues at £5 5s. I enclose a photograph which illustrates some of the items offered. It will be noted that many of them are admirably suited for garden ornaments, bird-baths, sundials, etc., and the prices are, without exception, very reasonable. Quite apart from the intrinsic value of the statuary, of course, it has a considerable historic interest.

The broken stone which is offered for sale is admirably suited for rock gardens; it is of a warm brown colour and has a very pleasing appearance when suitably positioned. As considerable quantities have to be sold, low prices have been fixed; large stone (the more popular type, particularly suited for rock gardens) is available at 10s. per ton and small stone at 5s. per ton on site at the Houses of Parliament.—C. W. P. GILCHRIST, for Controller of Supplies.



STONEWORK FROM THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

AFFORESTATION IN ESKDALE AND DUNNERDALE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—In the debate in the House of Lords on Wednesday on the subject of afforestation in the Lake District, Lord Elton spoke of the petition organised by the Friends of the Lake District against afforestation in Eskdale and Dunnerdale as "an overwhelming manifestation of public opinion."

In view of this remarkable petition—it was signed by 12,000 persons, including the Lords Lieutenant of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire, and people resident in every other county in England—it was a bitter disappointment to many of us who love the lakes to learn from the debate that Eskdale and Dunnerdale may not be spared after all.

It is possible that some of your readers may cherish the hope that by sacrificing a portion of Lakeland we shall save the rest. Even the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is inclined to compromise, although its delegates have said that they think formal afforestation in the heart of the Lake District is wrong.

In its present inclination the C.P.R.E. is not necessarily expressing the views of its members. I have been the hon. secretary of a county branch of the C.P.R.E. for some years, but have received no request from headquarters for opinion on this important matter. In other words, I believe that the opposition to any sacrifice in Eskdale and Dunnerdale is greater than that which has so far been revealed.

Why should it be thought that any further sacrifice in the Lake District is necessary? Surely not on the ground that it will do much for unemployment, for I believe that while 60 per cent. of the total area in Great Britain obtained by the Forestry Commission is classed as plantable, only about 29 per cent. of their Eskdale-Dunnerdale purchase is plantable. A little employment may be created, but it is at the expense of the old-established sheep farms, which no lover of Cumberland could wish to see disturbed.

From an economic as well as an aesthetic point of view, the choice of the heart of the Lake District is unfortunate.

I believe that it is now generally realised that there was an error of judgment on the part of the Forestry Commission in purchasing their Eskdale-Dunnerdale estate.

I submit that it is better to rectify a mistake than to perpetuate it. If the Forestry Commission seek to abandon their scheme, it has been stated that they can do so without any financial loss, and they would gain the gratitude and respect due for such an action.

If the scheme goes forward, I fear there is a real danger that the Commission will be regarded with dislike and suspicion, instead of with the goodwill which they merit for their work elsewhere.—W. PEARSON BAKER.

"EXTERMINATING VERMIN WITH GAS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—May I be allowed to point out that the gas (hydrocyanic acid gas) used for the above has nothing whatever to do with the irritant gases used during the War? Many men have been gassed with HCN and after being restored have declared it to be perfectly humane.

The suggestion that the gas takes a long time to kill arises from a misconception. The gas itself is not put into the burrows; a solid dust, which generates it under the influence of moisture, is pumped in. Even where a long time is taken in this process, no effects are felt till the gas has reached sufficient strength to kill. This is well known from human experience.

It is true that certain anti-sport societies, with which we have no connection whatever, have recommended the gassing of foxes. But surely people who want to kill foxes by unorthodox methods have several others to choose from? It is the gin trap, not gas, that is a menace to foxes and the rest of our wild life.—C. W. HUME, Hon. Secretary, University of London Animal Welfare Society.

A WEEK ON THE TWEED

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—At a time when the Tweed has been showing such wonderful sport, it may be of some interest to illustrate a week spent there recently, in fishing.

It was my good fortune to be given the opportunity to take a rod for the first week in March on the North Wark water, which Lady Muriel Liddell-Grainger rents from the Earl of Home, and which lies not far above Coldstream. I left for the north on the Sunday afternoon, full of hope, as the reports had been good for the last week.

On arrival at Berwick, snow and wind offered a hearty, though scarcely welcome, greeting: the luggage-lift jammed for some twenty minutes in mid-air, the platform was bitterly cold, and to crown all came the shattering news that a heavy spate had come suddenly down on Friday night, making the river unfishable. Anyway, next morning saw me down at the fishing hut, earnestly consulting with the gillie as to means of procedure, if any. The river was running high with that horrible snow-water tinge which makes the fish so dour. It was decided to have a try. A golden sprat might just spin past the nose of a chance fish resting in the quieter water near the bank. Out farther, in the deep, heavy water there would be little hope of a fish seeing the spinner, apart from the difficulty of working and holding the boat.

We had not been out long before getting a pull, a half-hearted snatch, and whatever the fish might have been it was soon "off." The gillie thought it was only a sea-trout kelt. It was encouraging to have had this pull, as it suggested that a salmon could just as easily

had to be followed through the rapids until a quiet spot was found where the boat could be beached, and he was landed at last. The gillie and I then had a stiff job towing the boat up again through the rough water.

Such luck could not go on indefinitely, and after these two delightful days the weather began to change, the snow-water showed signs of coming down again, and the salmon gave their first notification that this was to happen. We had just thirteen fish between us on the Thursday, when by the afternoon it was as if all the fish had disappeared, and we left off early. On Friday the river was more in spate, but we fished for a while and killed five before things became quite hopeless. On Saturday, the last day, the river was unfishable, and the only thing to do was to pack up the rod and take out the camera.—ERIC S. HERVEY.

THE LITTLE WHITE WATER-PRINCESS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Rani di-dao gophita, the little white water-princess, is the poetic name given by the Cacharis to this strangely beautiful bird which we call the pheasant-tailed jacana. This striking inhabitant of the lotus-covered *jhils* of India is bound to attract attention, no matter how blind people may be to the beauties of their bird neighbours.

It is a fantastic bird in shape, form, flight, and even habits. Note, for instance, its enormously attenuated toes and claws, wonderfully adapted for progressing without sinking over the water lily leaves and weeds which cover the surface of the ponds where it is found.

The nest, too, is peculiar, consisting of a tiny pad of weeds, a scanty floating platform just sufficiently large to support the sitting bird and her treasures: this can obviously be built in a very short space of time with but little effort.

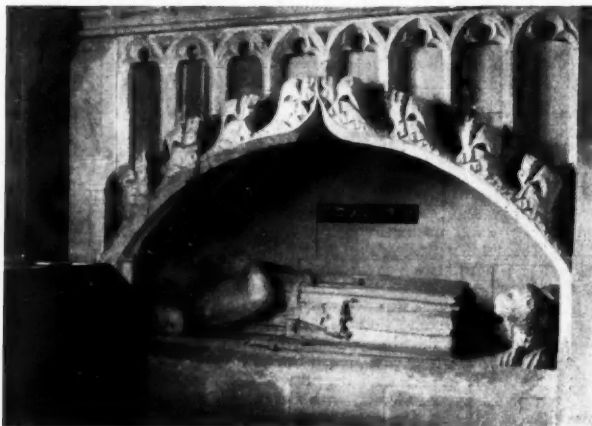
The bird shown in my photograph had placed her nest most conveniently a few feet from the edge of a muddy spit running out into the water. I had no sooner put up the hiding tent than rain began to fall, so I returned later in the day when the weather had cleared. Imagine my surprise on finding that the bird, obviously mistrusting the new reed-covered mound so close to her, had actually made a new nest and conveyed the eggs across four yards of water to it. I had to move the tent to a new position.

How wonderful to have witnessed that transfer of the large peg-topped eggs to their new resting place! Alas! within ten minutes of my arrival she settled down to incubate quite happily, and made no further attempt to avoid my unwelcome proximity.

The photograph shows only three eggs, but four is the normal clutch. In shape they are markedly pyriform, exceedingly glossy, and deep bronze in colour, matching to perfection the weeds around them.—R. S. P. BATES.

XVTH CENTURY SEPTUPLETS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I enclose a photograph, which might interest your readers, of a figure in pilgrim



THOMAS BONHAM OF WISHFORD

garb, complete with wallet and staff, in the church at Wishford, in the Wylde Valley of Wiltshire. This is believed to be the effigy of Thomas Bonham, who died in 1473. The old antiquary of the seventeenth century, John Aubrey, relates a strange local legend about this man, as follows: "This Mr. Bonham's wife had two children at one birth, the first time, and he, being troubled at it, travelled and was absent seven years. After his return she was delivered of seven children at one birth. In this parish is a confident tradition that these seven children were all baptised at the font in this church and that they were brought thither in a chardger, which was dedicated to this church and hung on two nailes, which are to be seen there yet near the bellfree on the south side."

Even in these days of quads and quins the story seems worth recalling.—M. W.

"SCOTTISH TERRIERS PAST AND PRESENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The show-bench "Scottie" of to-day is an ugly, useless creature, deficient in pluck and intelligence, and not typical of the original terrier of the Highlands in any way.

When "fanciers" take up a breed of dog they "improve" it so much that it becomes almost unrecognisable and eventually is ruined.

Of the photographs you have reproduced for a second time, I can only say that one looks like a terrier (and work), whereas the other, as your correspondent points out, resembles a badly made child's toy. If its coat wasn't plucked and trimmed, how "wire-haired" it would be! This last criticism applies to the English "wire-haired" fox-terrier also. Why should dogs not be shown in natural coat?

Personally, I think that it is only from Highland gamekeepers that one can now obtain a decent terrier of old "Scottie" type, and only from foxhound kennels that one can get a decent fox-terrier.

I once saw a photograph in COUNTRY LIFE of three fox-terriers belonging to Miss Frances Pitt, and they looked the real stuff. But she, of course, is a M.F.H.!—"ANOTHER SCOTS DOG-LOVER."



THE PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA



A MORNING'S CATCH, TWO RODS

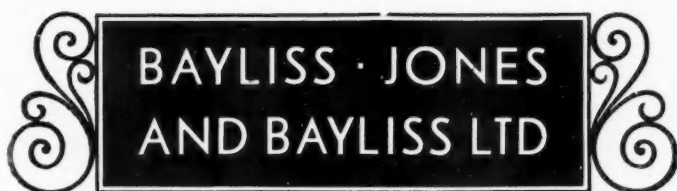
see the sprat if it was looking and was wishing to take any interest in sprats. After a few more casts I was into and killed a nice fish of 11lb., and by the end of a short day had killed three more. We left the river full of hope for the next day, as a frost seemed probable, which would delay the melting of the snow on the hills higher up the river.

Tuesday arrived, the perfect fishing day. Water still rather high, but a better colour: the sun coming out at intervals giving a pleasant warmth which apparently delighted the fish as much as it did us. I have never seen salmon take so freely as on this 3rd and 4th of March.

I was told that Colonel Henry would be fishing the second beat, and that we would meet at the hut for lunch before changing boats. It is the practice to change over beats after lunch. When we met we had twenty-three between us; the total catch was thirty-eight. A wonderful day, but to be surpassed on the following, when Lady Muriel Liddell-Grainger had seventeen by lunch, and ended with twenty-five to her own rod! Between us we killed forty-one fish that day. One beautiful 17lb. fish gave me a very long and exciting fight, as I hooked it near the end of a stretch of water which ran out just there into a long course of rapids where a large island divides the broad river. It was impossible to force the fish up into the quieter water, as the shallows at the head of the island prevented me from getting below the fish either in the boat or by landing on the island, as I had no waders. The fish



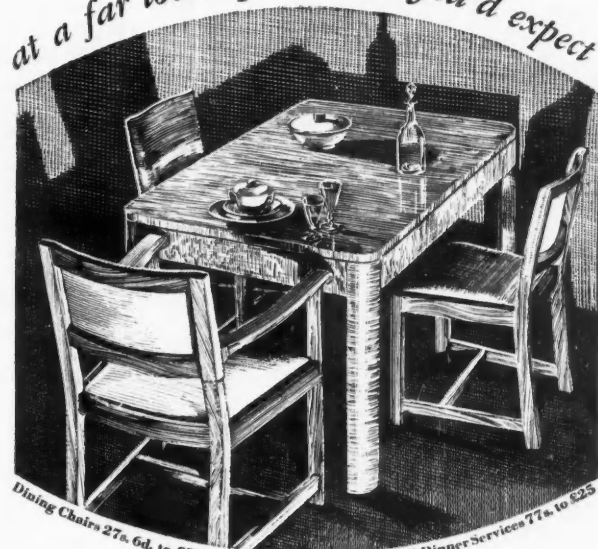
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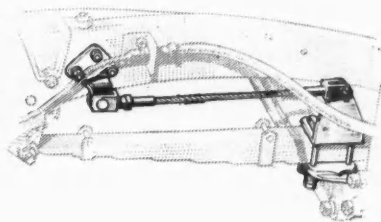


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INTRODUCING THE CLASSIC THREE YEAR OLDS

MAHMOUD AND HIS FUTURE

IT is ancient history now that, before Reynoldstown, only two horses—Abd El Kadar and The Colonel (in 1869 and 1870)—won the Grand National in successive years. It is a very odd coincidence that had escaped me until I was looking at a print the other day, that The Colonel, like Reynoldstown, was a black horse. In the reference books he is described as a brown; but this print, which is after a painting by Harry Hall, shows him to be an unmistakable black, and as dark in his coat as Reynoldstown. The incidence of black steeplechasers is rare, though there were probably more in The Colonel's time than there are to-day; but it is an extraordinary happening that two of the colour should have gained immortality by their record at Liverpool. The print shows The Colonel to be an uncommonly good-looking horse, and after he had won his second Grand National his performance moved a writer of the period to this pæan:

"A more brilliant steeplechase was never witnessed in the annals of Aintree than that which will always be designated as 'The Colonel's year,' as the front lot of horses were exceptionally good, and probably a finer-looking cross-country horse was never saddled than the winner, who took all hearts by storm directly he was stripped, and whose motto may be said to have been '*Veni, Vidi, Vici*,' for he was big enough to have carried half the field in addition to the weight at which he was handicapped; while he jumped like a cheetah, and a blind man could have picked him out. Altogether he was a grand exhibition of the British steeplechaser."

Last week a brief reference was made in COUNTRY LIFE to the possibility of the conditions of the race for the Grand

classic, colts of the season—in the Greenham Plate at Newbury last week—was not exactly a happy one. The Aga Khan's grey Mahmoud, a splendid winner last season, and ranked only a pound behind the best of his age, was beaten a dozen lengths behind one from his own stable, Noble King. Probably had he been given a more severe race he would have been closer to the winner, but the cold fact remains that he was well beaten, and there was only one moment, and that a brief one, when he looked like coming through to win his race. It is unwise, as a rule, to make excuses for beaten horses, but there were one or two extenuating circumstances connected with the rout of Mahmoud. He was badly drawn, and a bad draw at Newbury is always a handicap; while Noble King was the best drawn of the nineteen runners. Then a deluge over-night and through the whole of that day had made the going very soft. It was clear that whatever Mahmoud may do later, if he finds firmer ground, he cannot show his best in soft going. Heredity may account for this, for he is by Blenheim, by Blandford. Now the offspring of great Blandford have not always been averse to soft ground; but the records show that they have been better when it was firm, and Blandford rose to his greatest heights as a sire during the last two seasons, when the ground was abnormally firm right through the season. Even allowing for the bad draw and the going, Mahmoud did not run as well as his trainer, Frank Butters, hoped, and he hardly expected him to be so well beaten by Noble King. Although the latter was entered for the Derby, no other classic engagement was made for him, which suggests that no high opinion was formed of him after he was bought as

a yearling from his breeder, Mr. E. T. Pritchard, for 1,700 guineas. He shaped like a stayer, and he should stay well, for he is by the Cesarewitch winner, Noble Star, whose first produce ran last year. Great stayer as Noble Star was, he may not have been more than a very good handicap horse, and it is doubtful whether this son of his will go farther than he did. It is not often that Greenham Plate winners go on to major successes in the classic races, though Minoru did win the Derby, and Orwell the Two Thousand Guineas. We shall have to wait until the Craven Stakes and other three year old races next week, and the Two Thousand Guineas a fortnight later, before getting inspiration about the classics. On the better ground which he is sure to get at Newmarket, I shall expect to see Mahmoud do a great deal better than he did at Newbury; but I cannot see many possibilities, so far as classic distinction is concerned, about many of the others that ran for the Greenham. Dennis Blink, who finished third, had no form whatever last year, and Mr. Arthur Fawcett did not think him even worth including in his Free Handicap for Two Year Olds. There was a newcomer to the Turf in the race, Miss Paget's Ormstead, by Felstead—Orby Lass, who is a fine-looking individual and showed some speed, but he is a very long way from being ready. In the summer he may be seen to more advantage. He could not be trained when the ground became so hard last

summer, but before that he had shown considerable merit in his gallops with the Bossover colt, now named Wyndham.

The only race of the fourteen run during the two days at Newbury that was at all satisfactory was that for the Cup, splendidly won by Lady Ralli's four year old gelding Finalist, who defied the heavy going and his 9st. 2lb. and was an easy winner from the penalised horses Guinea Gap and Pepino, who had won at Liverpool in the previous week. The upward strides that Finalist has made since his first appearance of last season in a little three year old handicap at Worcester, exactly a year ago, have been remarkable. He is one of those good horses that can show their best form on almost any sort of going, though I doubt whether he is quite as good when it is very hard. He was a decisive winner; but Guinea Gap, the worst drawn of the twenty-three runners, can be said to have followed up his win in the Liverpool Cup by a meritorious performance. He, however, is one that is essentially at his best when the going is soft. Finalist is by Winalot from a mare, Finery, that Mr. Anthony de Rothschild sold out of his stud a few years ago. Winalot is getting the best sort of middle-distance and long-distance handicap horses (the Cesarewitch and Alexandra Plate winner Enfield is by him), but he has not yet sired anything with real classic pretensions. Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen ran his One Thousand Guineas filly Constellate for the Spring Maiden Plate, which Felstead won for him prior to winning the Derby. Constellate, who started favourite, did not do so well, finishing third to the good-looking Bosworth colt Battle Ground, and Rough Rider. BIRD'S-EYE.



THE COLONEL. The last horse to win the Grand National in two consecutive years (1869 and 1870) and also, like Reynoldstown, a black horse

Reproduced from a print, after the picture by H. Hall, lent by Messrs. Fores.

National next year being altered again, and the bottom weight made 7st. instead of the 7lb. at which it has stood for the last few years. Mr. George Lambton has risen in his wrath and smitten the proposed change hip and thigh. No one is entitled to speak with more authority on the Grand National than Mr. Lambton, who was one of the foremost steeplechase riders of his time, and every rational person will subscribe to his dictum that "The Grand National is no place for bad horses." Reasoning from this, he makes out a powerful case against the alteration in the scale of weights. "Seven pounds," he says, "mean many lengths over the National course—how many no man can tell. Before the race this year I often heard it said that this was the most interesting National for many years. Why was it interesting? Because good horses like Golden Miller, Reynoldstown, and Avenger had their fair chance, and were not crushed by weight. Even then we have seen that Reynoldstown would not have been able to give 23lb. to a tubed horse which has been beaten in selling races, so why go back to the 7st. limit? Two stone is enough for any horse to give away over that course, and if any owner thinks he has no chance of beating one like Reynoldstown at two stone, then he should not aspire to win a Grand National. I have much sympathy for owners of bad horses. I have many of them myself. But we should not expect to win great races with them. . . . If the authorities encourage owners to enter them the race will lose its high tone and quality, and revert to the farcical scramble which it became some years ago."

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THE ESTATE MARKET

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN DEMAND



FENTON HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD

FENTON HOUSE, Hampstead Heath, stands in over an acre, and it was inscribed in 1707 in the court rolls of the Manor of Hampstead as "Ostend." When the roof was repaired some years ago the date 1666 was found cast in the leadwork. About the year 1780 the name was changed to The Clock House. In 1793, Philip Ibbetson Fenton bought the property and renamed it Fenton House. Queen Victoria often visited Fenton House after 1859, while the Hon. Margaret Murray, one of her ladies-in-waiting, held it. The iron gate at the entrance to the garden is one of the finest examples of wrought iron, and conjectures have been made that it came from (1) the old St. Paul's Cathedral, (2) Hampton Court Palace, (3) a French *château*, or (4) Canons at Edgware, when the seat of "the princely Duke of Chandos" was demolished. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Hampton and Sons are agents instructed to dispose of the freehold. Of Fenton House Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.R.I.B.A., in *The Growth of the English House* (Batsford), gives a plan and elevation, and says: "Fenton House is a good specimen of a small house. The plan is compact and well arranged, there is no attempt at grandeur, and the rooms are accordingly disposed with a view primarily to comfort; yet both within and without the effect is handsome; there is nothing pretentious on the one hand, nor mean and makeshift on the other." In *Later Renaissance Architecture in England*, Fenton House is referred to by John Belcher, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mervyn E. Macartney, F.R.I.B.A.: "The good square plan and quiet elevations possess many pleasing features which indicate careful thought. The entrance front and the South or garden front are examples of uniformity combined with variety in the treatment of fronts and roof. The lack of picturesqueness sometimes complained of in Later Renaissance buildings cannot be felt here, and the clever combination may therefore be deemed one of its merits. The deep and well lighted (powder) closets and dress cupboards on the upper floors are comforts sadly lacking in modern houses. The placing of the chimneys otherwise than in the outer walls, conserves heat and is a great gain to the elevation." Fenton House (illustrated to-day) was purchased in 1922 by a client of Messrs. Goldschmidt and Howland.

NEW PLACE, HASLEMERE, SOLD

FOR the late Sir Algernon Methuen's trustees, Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor, with Messrs. Cubitt and West and R. C. S. Evennett, have sold New Place, Haslemere, for £11,000. Since the house was built over thirty years ago about £30,000 has been spent on it. The architectural connotations of its description as a "Voysey" residence are fully supported by a glance at the beauty of the exterior, the delightful planning of the interior, the perfection of the details of the fitting-up, and the admirable

choice of a site. The house (illustrated a few weeks ago in these pages) stands 700ft. above sea level, in gardens that have been open to the public every summer and have given joy to thousands of visitors. There are broad terraced lawns, formal gardens enclosed by a wall, rose gardens, a Japanese water garden, and wooded walks that lead to the kitchen garden and orchard. To make such a garden might, with good fortune, take thirty years, as this at the very least has done. New Place is ready for the new owner to walk into and enjoy. Messrs. Constable and Maude acted for the buyer, at the auction.

ON WINDERMERE

BRYERSWOOD, 690 acres, on the western shore of Windermere, has been sold, for private occupation, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Aitchison and Porter, to a client of Mr. John Nicholson. The property adjoins the Near Sawrey, close to Windermere Ferry, and includes the principal residence dating back to 1680, Scutcheon House and Righting House, three farms, and 200 acres of woodland.

Messrs. Wallis and Wallis and Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices have sold Elm Tree House, Witely, a sixteenth century residence, which was to have been offered.

Colonel W. H. Playne's executors have ordered Messrs. Bruton, Knowles and Co. to sell Longfords, 530 acres, near Minchinhampton golf course. The estate, on the crest of the Cotswolds, commands a grand view of the richly wooded Avening Valley. There are five residential properties, three farms, and a large area of woodland.

KIRKLEY HALL TO BE LET

THE late Lord Kirkley's seat, Kirkley Hall, is to be let furnished by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on instructions from the Hon. Mrs. Williamson-Noble. The stone residence was largely re-built after destruction by fire of the Jacobean mansion in 1930. Facing south over park and woods, it is within easy reach of the Roman Wall, and is five miles from Morpeth. There is trout fishing in the Blyth, and the estate extends to 800 acres.

Mr. Robinson Smith (Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices) has sold large country estates: Worplesdon Place, Worplesdon, with 62 acres (with Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co.); Tufton Place, Northiam, with 200 acres (Messrs. Trollope and Son for the purchaser); East Court, East Grinstead, has been purchased on behalf of a client, comprising a Georgian residence with eighteen reception and bedrooms, and 106 acres; and the Bodney Hall estate, Watton, Norfolk, with 1,260 acres and four miles of trout fishing (with Country Gentlemen's Association and the managing agent, Mr. Ashley Platt), has been sold.

Ingleide, Stevenage, and 3½ acres, will be offered at a low reserve on Thursday, April 16th, by Messrs. Goddard and Smith.

April sales by the firm will be held at the City Mart.

THREE MORE BLOCKS OF FLATS

LONDON is soon to have three more great blocks of flats. They are to be called (1) Viceroy Court, close to Avenue Road, Regent's Park; (2) Stourcliffe Close, Bryanston Square; and (3) Cottesmore Court, near Kensington High Street. The block to be erected overlooking Regent's Park has been designed by Mr. C. Beresford Marshall, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy), and will contain eighty-three flats, varying from the compact "bachelor" flat to the medium-sized "family" flat. Some of these flats will have enclosed verandas, commodious enough to be used for sleeping in the open air. The Cottesmore Court flats have been designed by Mr. Gerald Unsworth, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Unsworth, Goulder and Bostock). They have an elevation seven storeys high. The building will comprise sixty-four flats. The third block, Stourcliffe Close, designed by Mr. W. E. Masters, F.R.I.B.A., will contain fifty-eight flats. There will be a large open garage in each block, for tenants' cars. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., the agents for the three buildings, have collaborated with the architects to advise them, from past experience of flat-letting, what tenants expect to find.

Messrs. Constable and Maude have purchased, on behalf of a client, No. 61, Queen's Gate. The vendor's agents were Messrs. William Willett, Limited. The firm is to offer, in Birmingham in May, Great Alne Hall, near Stratford-on-Avon, and 400 acres; and, with Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, they will sell High Coxlease, Lyndhurst, surrounded by Crown lands; and, for Captain Hargreaves, Drinkstone Park is to be let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without 1,100 acres of shooting.

CROWN PURCHASE OF CHICKSANDS

THE Crown purchase of Chicksands Priory estate from Sir Algernon Osborn, Bt., has just been formally completed. Messrs. Lofts and Warner acted as agents for the vendor. The mansion and about 2,140 acres are comprised in the contract, and the Crown authorities are letting the mansion. Chicksands is situated between Bedford and Hitchin. The priory of Gilbertines founded in 1150 received as part of its endowment the manor of Chicksands. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the property was granted, in 1538, to Richard Snowe, whose son in 1587 conveyed it to Peter Osborn, Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Exchequer and an ardent reformer. His son, Sir John, was knighted; and his grandson, Sir Peter, suffered in the Royal cause and was made to compound very heavily for his adherence to Charles I. Charles II made amends for this, and created his son a baronet, of which title the vendor of the property is the seventh holder.

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SILVER BY PAUL DE LAMERIE

THE early work of the great silversmith Paul de Lamerie (1703-51), who became a master man in 1712, when he entered his mark in Goldsmiths' Hall, is marked by simplicity and refinement of detail. Characteristic of his early style is a fine oblong tray (Fig. 2) (1726), which comes up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on April 30th. This tray, which rests on four bracket feet, has the typical raised convex rim with indented corners found in the majority of de Lamerie's trays and salvers and a border engraved with fine trellis-work interrupted by female masks, pateræ and scallop shells. The centre is engraved with the coat of arms of Mellish impaling da Costa, which record the marriage of Henry Mellish in 1735 to Kitty Villareal (*née* da Costa). It is enclosed in a cartouche designed in the French manner with terminal figures and scrollwork. Also of de Lamerie's early period is a cup and cover (1717), which is fully hall-marked on the body and cover. The bell-shaped body with scroll-shaped handles is engraved with the arms of Campbell and is enriched with alternate straps and acanthus leaves chased in relief on a matted ground. It is surmounted by a cover of low dome shape similarly chased with acanthus leaves and straps, and a baluster-shaped finial.

A set of four wall sconces (1810) is a rarity for its date. The arched back-plates, which are edged with gadrooning, are engraved with the arms of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Craufurd Fraser, V.C., who had a distinguished career in the Indian Mutiny and Abyssinian War—his medals and his motto. From another property comes a fine octagonal coffee-pot by Joseph Ward, with straight tapering sides, and heavy cut moulding for the base and rim. The domical cover is surmounted by a cupola finial, and the spout is of swan-neck form (1718). A pair of silver finials by the Huguenot silversmith David Willaume (1735) are uncommon objects to which a use has not yet been assigned. These finials, which are finely designed vases with large flaring tops, and sides chased with female masks supporting swags of shells and husks, may have served as mounts for the large wrought-iron basket grates of this period.

ENGLISH FURNITURE

English and French furniture of the eighteenth century, from several collections, is to be sold by Messrs. Christie's on Thursday, April 23rd. A mahogany armchair (Fig. 3) comes from the collection of the late Mr. S. B. Joel, who brought together in



2.—TRAY, BY PAUL DE LAMERIE (1726)

his house in Great Stanhope Street some fine examples of the "lion years" of mahogany. The short cabriole legs are carved on the knee with a lion mask in relief, and acanthus foliage, and finish in lion-paw feet, while the arm supports are carved with acanthus pendants. In the same day's sale is an oak splay-fronted buffet of the late Elizabethan period, one of those richly carved and marquetry pieces which were the most ornamental of the furniture in the hall and dining parlour and served both for storage and for display. There is a splay-fronted cupboard in the upper stage, a drawer in the centre, and an open shelf below, and the cornice and central platform are supported by baluster-shaped supports carved with gadrooning and strapwork and foliage. The panels of the upper stage and the backboard of the lower are inlaid with sprays of formal flowers in sycamore and ebony, and the borders to these panels are edged with chequer ornament. There is also a fine fifteenth century Italian cassone, having the front panel painted by the Master of the Anghiari Cassone with a procession, depicting a lady seated in a canopied carriage, attended by horsemen and followed by a baggage train, approaching the walls of a city. The arms at either end are those of Ceichi of Florence and Rinaldeschi; the framework is carved with acanthus foliage and classical detail. This cassone was bought in Venice about fifty-five years ago by the late Sir Henry Layard.

Among the eighteenth century French furniture is a small parquetry table, fitted with a drawer in the frieze with writing



1.—MAHOGANY CHAIR. Circa 1750



3.—MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR. Circa 1740

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tablet and divisions for ink vases, and a cupboard below enclosing three drawers. The top, front and sides are inlaid in satinwood and kingwood, with rosettes and strapwork on a harewood ground, and the frieze with scrollwork and husks. The cabriole legs are veneered with tulipwood banded with harewood. This attractive small piece is attributed to Pierre Pioniez, whose work is represented in the Jones Bequest in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The last item in the sale is a statue of Hygiea, Goddess of Health, in Pentelic marble, dating from the Hadrianic period, but a close

copy of a Greek original of the fourth century B.C., which was found in 1797 at Ostia, and formed part of Thomas Hope's collection of antiquities at Deepdene.

In a sale on May 7th the same firm are selling a large collection of French and English furniture. Among these is a pair of mahogany chairs in which the backs are composed of a series of broad looped straps rising from the shoe. The shaped top and the pendant on the seat-rail are carved with foliage, and the cabriole legs, which terminate in volutes, are carved with acanthus leaves.

THE USE of the KNIFE AND FORK IN ENGLAND

THE recent production of plays and films dealing with Tudor times has brought before us, as perhaps never before, the table manners of our ancestors. Especially has it brought to our notice the way in which we use the knife and fork—a way peculiar to England.

When we use the knife and fork, we use them in a way which is different from other countries. I do not know how observant of small details film-goers are, but when they have watched, on the screen, a (present-day) meal being eaten by Americans, or Europeans other than ourselves, they may have noticed that we English are unique in the way we use our knife and fork.

To return to Tudor times. Seeing them picking up meat with their fingers has at least conveyed to the audience that the fork was not in use in those days. Gentlemen in Shakespeare's time used to bring their own knives with them to table, and in Anglo-Saxon times the knives were shaped so like our modern razor that on one occasion they were identified as "Roman razors," under which designation they came to be labelled in a museum!

The fork was at first two-pronged, like the modern carving forks, and is one of those obvious implements which have been "invented" over and over again in most parts of the world. In its application to our food, it seems to have been an Oriental idea, introduced into Europe by the Venetians. A certain princess of Constantinople (in the eleventh century), who had married a Doge of Venice, was thought to be "luxurious beyond all belief" simply because, "instead of eating like other people, she had her food cut up into little pieces and ate the pieces by means of a two-pronged fork."

For cooking purposes, forks were used by the Anglo-Saxons, yet Edward I kept a crystal fork as one of his jewels, and Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II, had three silver forks "for eating pears." Dessert forks of this kind continued to be treasured by our sovereigns (as, for instance, by Henry IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII) down to Elizabeth.

The dinner fork was not introduced into common use in England till 1608, when Thomas Coryat observed it in Italy and started the custom at his own table in England. Naturally he was much laughed at, the novelty being described by one person as "an insult to Providence, Who had given us fingers!"

Little by little, however, this much-ridiculed invention made its way. It would be interesting to speculate as to whether it was the early settlers or the European immigrants who introduced into

America their use of the knife and fork which is so different from ours. For the custom there (as in most parts of Europe) is to cut the meat up into small pieces and then to lay the knife aside, the eating being done with the fork in the right hand.

The French, to give another example, still eat cake with a spoon!

DONALD C. POWELL.

BRITANNIA JUBILEE SILVER

COLLECTORS of English silver have the opportunity of securing some pieces of unusual interest and special fineness to commemorate last year's Silver Jubilee. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited, of 112, Regent Street, W.1, are exhibiting a limited number of pieces of plate marked with the special Jubilee mark and distinguished by the fact that they are also stamped with the Britannia hall mark. In years to come this beautifully made silver will almost certainly come to acquire considerable value, both from its rarity and its intrinsic interest. To commemorate the Jubilee year permission was given for a mark figuring the heads of King George and Queen Mary to be added to the usual date year. This applied to all silver made during the year 1935.

But the association of the Jubilee mark and the Britannia hall mark has a special interest, and silver so stamped is in the nature of a limited edition. The Britannia mark was first introduced in 1697. In that year the standard of silver used for the silversmiths' craft was raised above that of the coin of the realm in order to put a stop to the prevalent practice of melting down coins and converting them into silver plate. The Britannia standard was the legal standard from 1697 to 1720. In the latter year the old sterling standard was resumed, and since that time the Britannia standard has only occasionally been used for silver of super-fine quality. When silver is stamped with the Britannia mark, the full-length figure of Britannia is used with a lion's head erased instead of the usual sterling mark (a lion passant) and the leopard's head of the London Assay Office. The Britannia Jubilee Silver is limited to domestic pieces, which have been carefully chosen; they include tankards, mugs, bowls, sugar casters, fruit dishes, tea and coffee services. Some of the pieces are copied from old ones, but many are of modern design. They are still being offered at current prices, in spite of the fact that their rarity has already enhanced their value.

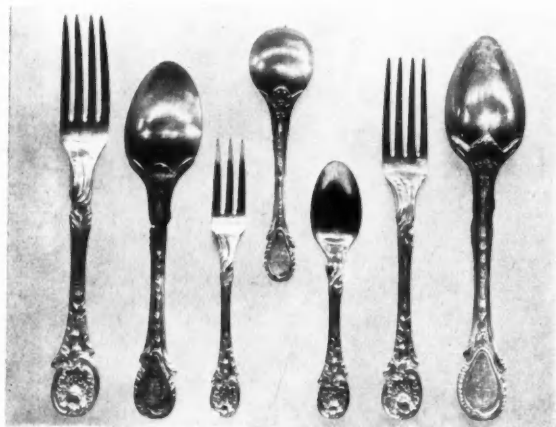


IVORY HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS. English, XVIIth century. The two larger handles represent Henry VIII (left) and Queen Elizabeth (right), and are dated 1607. The smaller pair depict ladies of Charles II's Court; the central figure is dated 1687. (Victoria and Albert Museum)

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Norwich, 1641.

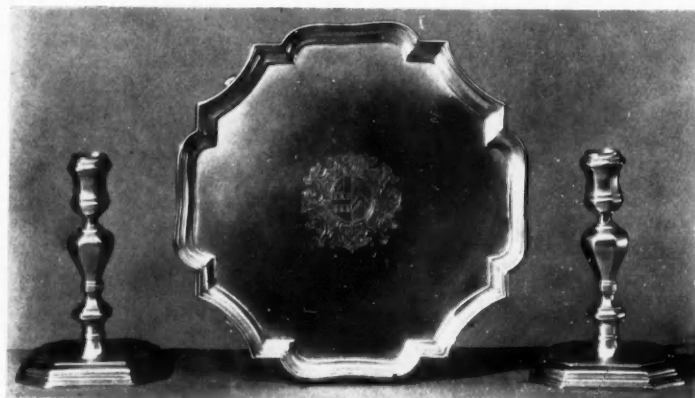
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A pair of George I Sauce-boats by
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CHEMICAL METHODS OF WEED DESTRUCTION

RECENT developments in the eradication of weeds by means of chemicals are sufficiently far-reaching as to merit a wider sphere of appreciation. The traditional methods of cleaning land from weeds are well understood by the average soil cultivator, but as these are apt to be expensive and, in years of bad weather, relatively ineffective, it is important that alternative methods should be examined in the light of recent evidence. There is much food for thought in an article by Mr. H. C. Long and Mr. R. K. MacDowall in the newly issued *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, in which the new methods are examined critically. One point must be appreciated in regard to weed control, *viz.*, that there is no effective short cut to weed immunity, and that chemicals, if used, must not be regarded as supplanting the necessity for adequate cultural operations. Chemicals do simplify the problem, however, and begin to operate at a stage where it is difficult for cultural methods to be practicable. Consistency and persistency in tackling the weed problem is essential, as the work of one season's efforts can be undone by neglect in the next year.

The principal chemical method of weed eradication is the use of sulphuric acid sprays, and this has developed enormously, aided largely by the contracting work of commercial firms. Thus in 1935 some 29,000 acres were sprayed with sulphuric acid: though this is insignificant when compared with France's half a million acres. The destruction of annual and other weeds in corn crops by sulphuric acid has been found to increase the yields of such crops considerably, and a survey of much of our arable land indicates the necessity for a wider appreciation of the losses that farmers incur through weed competition. More recently work in Norfolk has proved the efficacy of sulphuric acid sprays for destroying the potato haulm and to kill the weeds in the crop. The effect has been to ensure quicker ripening of the tubers, to make for easier lifting, and to reduce the incidence of late "blight." In the last season it is anticipated that much of the "blight" experienced in clamps during the past winter might have been avoided if more general spraying had been adopted. Another interesting development is the success attained by the use of sulphuric acid sprays against weeds in the Lincolnshire bulb fields.

Calcium cyanamide is another material which is being increasingly used for weed control. This is actually a nitrogenous fertiliser, which acts with a dual effect, in that it is capable of stimulating crop growth through the nitrogen content, while it is a most effective agent for exterminating weeds like charlock and other annuals in cereal crops. The normal dressing is at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1½ cwt. per acre, but for certain crops heavier dressings are found to be quite safe. Thus rushes have been satisfactorily controlled by dressings of 4 cwt. per acre, when applied in July, after they have been cut back.

Sodium chlorate is a popular weed-killer for the treatment of pathways and drives, used as a 10 to 15 per cent. solution at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. It has been suggested that this material is also effective for use on arable land, especially when the ground can be left uncropped for a period of from four to six months. Thus in a Hertfordshire trial, 2 cwt. of sodium chlorate applied at the end of October, either in the dry form or in solution, effectively cleared ground of couch, bent and crowfoot. The main snag is the question of price, and it is not always considered economical to use sodium chlorate, having regard to its cost of 35s. per hundredweight. There are many circumstances under which the cost of weed eradication is not a serious matter. This is true of pathways, and the destruction of unsightly patches of nettles in fields and hedgerows, etc. Thus nettles respond to this treatment of sodium chlorate, by cutting them over in May and dressing at the rate of 70 lb. to 100 lb. per acre, either dry or in solution. Similarly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per square yard of pathway is a satisfactory method of controlling the weed population on

walks, etc. Bracken, too, is now being successfully treated, when used in a 1 or 2 per cent. solution, and this without causing serious injury to grass.

THE SUGAR BEET CROP

The arrival of another seeding season for beet crops makes it necessary for growers to recognise that a successful crop depends very greatly upon the care taken by the grower to ensure a satisfactory tilth in which to sow the seed. This may not be too simple a matter after the comparatively wet winter experienced, though the chances are definitely brighter than last year in that good moisture reserves exist in the soil, which should ensure the crop getting a quicker and better start.

A great deal of useful experience has been accumulated in recent years as to the conditions producing the best crops. Many of the disease problems, for example, are the outcome of wrong preparation and neglect of soil fertility factors. Thus lime-deficient soils never yield a satisfactory return, while it is now being found that the disease known as black-leg is often due to a combination of unsuitable soil and weather conditions. Many are now persuaded that black-leg is controllable through the treatment of the seed with one or other of the organic mercuric powder seed dressings. This is by no means certain, however, as two of the fungi associated with black-leg are soil-borne, only one being carried by the seed. Yet a country like Holland almost universally upholds seed treatment. In deciding upon a particular course of action, it does seem necessary to adopt the plan of "safety first," and seed treatment, even if it does no great amount of good, certainly does no harm.

In dealing with many of the real problems of agricultural practice it is necessary to recognise that seasons are largely responsible for the scarcity or abundance of various troubles, and the real duty of the agriculturist is to ensure that happy condition of affairs whereby adequate safeguards obtain to counter the ill effects of differing seasonal influences.

THE SIZE OF POTATO TUBERS

An interesting point is sometimes raised as to the best distance at which potato sets should be planted in the rows under field conditions. Questions of this character are assuming increased importance in view of the steps taken to restrict potato acreages. Thus with haphazard methods of planting it is possible that the best returns in ware output are not realised. Some early experiments on the influence of size in crop yield indicated that "seed" weighing from one to two ounces produced a lower total yield per acre than "seed" weighing from two to four ounces, but the smaller "seed," by producing a higher yield of ware tubers, actually returned a high cash surplus per acre. Further experimental work on the effect of planting tubers at different distances apart indicated that unless a reasonably wide spacing occurred, one could not expect large-sized tubers. Some recent experiments carried out in Norfolk by Dr. G. H. Bates have more or less confirmed the earlier experimental evidence. The broad conclusions of his work indicate generally that the closer the spacing the higher the yield, but the smaller the tubers. The question of size of "seed" was also found to affect the yield, and everything pointed to the superiority of the small-sized sets for producing the maximum amount of ware, though not necessarily the largest total weight of crop per acre. The explanation given for the superiority of small "seed" is that these have a fewer number of "eyes" from which the sprouts result, and therefore there is less intensity of competition. The appropriate practical deductions from this recent work, which was conducted with the King Edward variety, are that when a large yield of ware potatoes are desired, the "seed" should be graded over a $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. riddle, and the smaller "seed" planted at 15 ins. apart in the rows, and the larger at 18-21 ins. apart.



(Left) KILLING CHARLOCK WITH SULPHURIC ACID. (Right) LEFT, UNTREATED LAND. RIGHT, LAND SPRAYED WITH SULPHURIC ACID

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Bridgend,
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Cambusmore,
THE MOUND,
Sutherland.
December, 1935.

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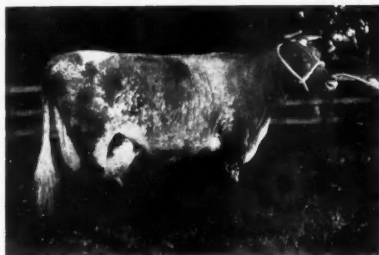
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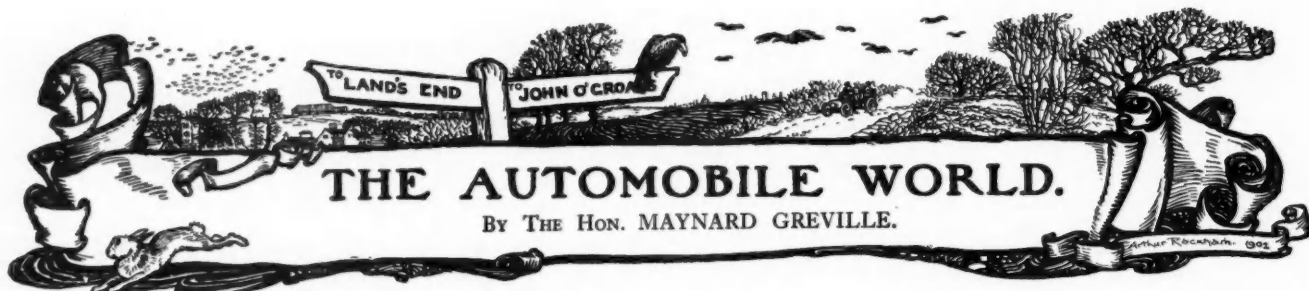
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CARS TO LAST AND CARS TO CHANGE

MR. L. H. POMEROY of the Daimler Company is a designer of world-wide reputation. Like many other designers on the rare occasions on which he bursts into print, he always has something very interesting to say. I have always had a weakness for car designers rather than the men who make their designs commercially practicable—that is to say, spoil them.

Recently, Mr. Pomeroy, in the *Motoring Supplement of the Daily Telegraph*, writing on "the shape of cars to come," drew attention to the different situations which now face the American designer and the British. He pointed out that in this country most people keep their cars as long as they can, which "gives the British engineer a chance denied to his Transatlantic cousin."

"For the latter is faced with the dreadful necessity of designing a car which shall give a marvellous impression during its trial run, yet ensure that the owner is so discontented with it in a year or so that he trades it in for a new one, preferably of the same make. The question of the same make is not so important so long as the musical chair process has some sort of constant density and velocity."

"The British engineer, on the other hand, can take bigger bites at the future without undue risk, providing he is allowed to think of the future without undue reference to the Transatlantic past."

Here I think Mr. Pomeroy has opened up a vein which is not confined to the motor industry, but is a symptom of what is happening or has happened everywhere in all sorts of industries. It is definitely the tendency in all American life to have nothing permanent, from their motor cars to their music, and it is definitely a tendency in English life, though both are affecting the other to a certain extent, to have at least a degree of permanence.

From the motor manufacturer's point of view this impermanent tendency has its good points, as it allows for bigger production, making it possible to keep prices down. This is, however, offset to a great extent by the necessity of producing new models embodying completely new "stunts" at least every year. The type of mind that requires change frequently is also the type of mind that always falls for something radically different, whether it is good or not. It is not sufficient for the manufacturer to get his clients into wanting a new car every year, but he must also have something totally different to offer them each year, both as regards chassis innovations and also as regards appearance, this latter being the most important of all. In America appearance counts more than anything. One must have an up-to-date-looking car at all costs. It is just as useless to ask the average American to go out in a last year's model as it is to ask his wife to go out in a last season's hat. In addition to this there is the difficulty which Mr. Pomeroy has pointed out, in producing a car which will give satisfaction just long enough and no longer.

Much the same problem faces designers who produce special racing cars. The ideal car for any race is the one that will go all out for the distance of the race and no more, and it should not be capable of being driven a mile farther. For many important reasons it is impossible to do this. In the first place, human ingenuity will not go so far, and there must always be something in reserve to allow for emergencies; while in the second place it is too expensive to have a completely new car for each race. The solution is, of course, a compromise which ensures that a racing car will at least complete an ordinary season without being completely re-built, and at the same time is not so heavily built as to last for ever.

The same sort of compromise will probably be reached in the case of ordinary car production. At any rate, on this side of the Atlantic there are only a moderate number of people who wish to change their car like a hat, while from the opposite point of view there are also only a limited number of people who want a car to last until it has become a museum piece.

From the purchaser's point of view, it is not a good thing for him that a completely new model from wheels to carburetor should be produced every year, because, however carefully testing work may have been done, the faults of a new model never appear in their full colours until the car has been in the hands of the public for at least a little time. The really successful models are evolved by eliminating the faults that were in the originals, and the second-year production of a new model is always better than the first.

Many people ask me whether it is cheaper to buy a new car every year for a fixed sum or to buy a car that will last some time. The answer depends on two things. Firstly, the temperament of the buyer; and secondly, the mileage that he does every year. In the case of a man who does a very large mileage every year—at any rate, in excess of the 30,000 mark—it is probably cheaper to come to an arrangement with a dealer to replace the car for a fixed sum at the end of the year. This applies particularly to people who use their cars for business purposes.

In the case of the ordinary user, however, who may do under 10,000 miles in the year, this is not so. Any good British car will complete 30,000 miles without giving expensive trouble. In fact, most of the expense is likely to come in the first 5,000 miles, as it is then that the teething troubles will make themselves evident.



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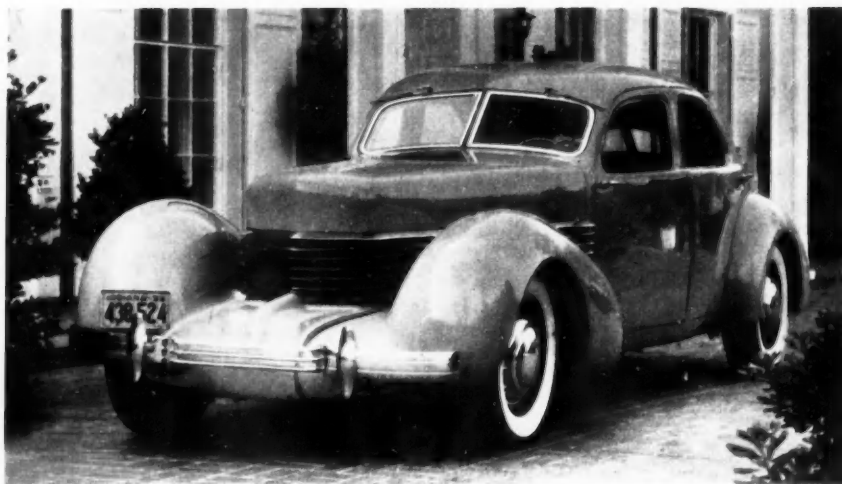
If you have the changeable temperament, however, there is nothing to do but change the car every year, remembering that you will not always get a better car just because it is a year later in production, as all motor car firms have vintage years and bad years. Motor car salesmanship is largely a matter of psychology, and we shall probably see in the not very far distant future a permanent psychologist employed by all large firms to advise them on the temperament of their clients.

THE NEW CORD

SOME time ago in these columns I gave the preliminary details of the new Cord car, which is handled in this country by R.S.M. (Automobiles), Limited, of 26, Bruton Street. I have now had an opportunity of carefully inspecting one of these really remarkable vehicles, which hail from America, and if it is not actually the car of the future it is something very near it.

The first thing about it that must strike the observer is its appearance. This is created largely by the unconventional bonnet, which has no radiator grill, while the wings apparently have no lamps. The radiator is actually inside this bonnet, which can be lifted from the front, and air enters through the horizontal louvres. The lamps, when not in use, are concealed within the wings, being retractable. Incidentally, they can be wound in to any extent, which creates a useful dipping device.

The car is powered by an eight-cylinder "V" type engine, which is mounted on an easily detachable stub chassis which can be removed from the rest of the car: that is to say that practically all the mechanical parts of the car can be removed from the rest. The body is a self-contained unit, and includes its own frame. This is constructed almost entirely from welded steel.



THE LATEST MODEL CORD WHICH HAS JUST REACHED ENGLAND

The car, of course, has front-wheel drive, as all Cords have had; while a novel form of front-wheel suspension, independent for each wheel, is used. Swinging arms are used of welded box section, and these are hinged to the front members of the detachable stub chassis. A long transverse spring is employed.

The four-speed gear box is mounted right in front, and in fact ahead of, the differential. This is arranged for remote control by a finger lever on the steering column. The eight-cylinder "V" type engine is very compact, and is so arranged as to bring ample weight on the front wheels; in fact, it is stated that 55 per cent. of the weight of the car is on the front wheels, the remaining 45 per cent. being on the rear.

Another thing that strikes the observer is the low over-all height of the car, which is only 5ft., while at the same time there is ample head room. This is made possible

by the fact that there is no drive to the rear, and there being no propeller shaft the floor level is absolutely flat. The car is being produced by the Auburn Automobile Company, Cord being one of this group.

While the design was being worked out it was thought that use might be made of the well known dual ratio axle fitted to Auburns. Owing to the front-wheel drive, however, it was found that the chief benefits of this type of unit could be secured more simply by using a four-speed gear box with a very high ratio third, or really with two top speeds. The gear ratios used give 3.88 to 1 in third and 2.75 to 1 in top.

No detail care has been spared on the car, the instrument panel being a case in point. This has eight instruments set out in a most attractive manner, with several control levers and knobs. This remarkable car sells in this country for £850.

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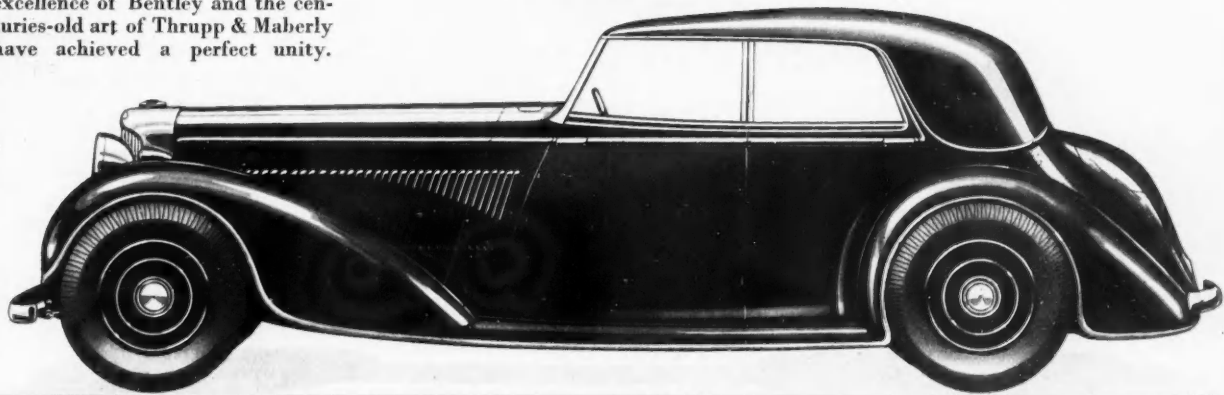
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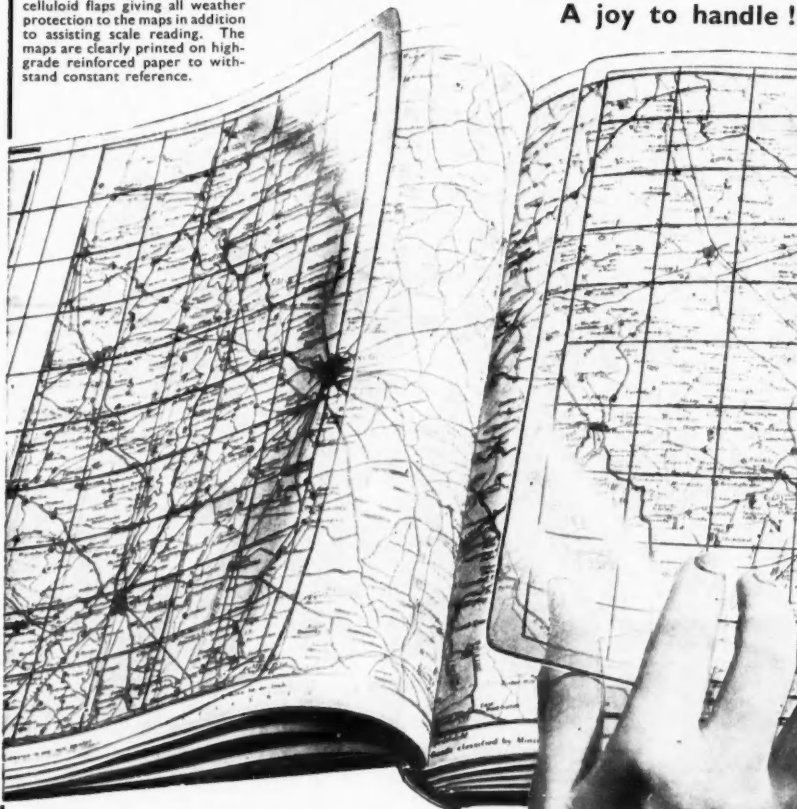
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MONMOUTH AND THE WYE VALLEY

THERE will always be discussion as to which English river bears away the palm for beauty. Cornishmen will stoutly aver that the blue lagoons of the Fal Estuary are unsurpassed in loveliness; Devonians will never agree that a secondary place must be awarded to the emerald waters of the Dart; Derbyshire folk will continue to quote Dr. Johnson's verdict that he who has seen the valley of the Dove has no need to visit the Highlands; Londoners will always descant of the beauties of the Thames at Cliveden; but few unprejudiced persons who have followed the course of the River Wye from Hereford to Chepstow will dispute the verdict that this is the most picturesque of all our English streams, as well as being famous for its salmon fishing.

The best centre for exploring the finest reaches of the Wye is the ancient town of Monmouth. This charming little town was the seat of a British church in the seventh century, but it was not until after the Norman Conquest that the place became known as more than a Saxon fortress. It was a favourite resort of King Henry IV, and within the castle walls "Harry of Monmouth," who became Henry V, was born. His cradle is still piously preserved. Shakespeare makes Fluellen, that lovable Welsh character, speak of the Welsh recruits wearing a leek in their Monmouth caps. Another reminder of the great Henry V is the peal of bells which according to tradition were taken by the King from Calais and presented to the parish church of St. Mary's by him. Besides the fortified bridge—the only English counterpart to the castellated bridge of Cahors—two buildings in Monmouth deserve a passing mention: the Nelson Museum, in which is a large collection of relics of the great admiral, presented to the town some ten years ago by the daughter of Lady Llangattock; and Monmouth School, which dates from 1615 and still possesses a reminder of those far-off days in the wall of the original Ushers' House.

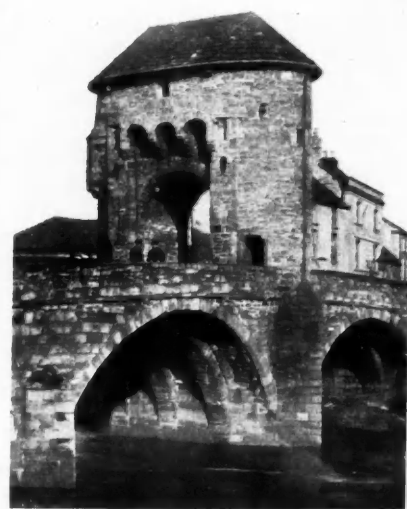
THE WYE TO CHEPSTOW

There are many beauty spots on the lower Wye, but perhaps the loveliest of them all is the setting where lie the magnificent ruins of Tintern Abbey. Founded by Cistercians in 1131, the Abbey was entirely re-built in the late thirteenth century, and though the roof, the north

nave arcade, and the tracery of the great east window have disappeared in the course of years, the rest of the great cruciform church remains practically intact in its sublime setting—the level valley floor half encircled by the river and overshadowed by steep wooded hills. The scene has changed little since Wordsworth was so deeply moved by it. There is, near by, a comfortable hotel, the "Beaufort Arms," where it is pleasant to spend a night. Not many miles to the south of Tintern is Chepstow, a place that retains much of the atmosphere of the Middle Ages. Its supreme attraction is the proud Norman castle which still dominates the town. The whole outline of the castle is intact, and its enormous ramparts and huge towers are most imposing, perched on the summit of a high cliff overlooking the river.

THE UPPER WYE TO HEREFORD

The country between Monmouth and Ross was once described by Edna Lyall as the English Rhineland. Not far above Monmouth, towering above the river is the far-famed Symond's Yat or "Seaman's Gate," from whose summit there is a glorious view of distant mountains, lush pastures, and the river itself, which sweeps round in a great bend that is almost a circle. About half way up this part of the river one comes to the fine old town of Ross, whose most illustrious inhabitant, John Kyrle, was known as the "Man of Ross." Kyrle was a staunch Royalist, and in a recess in the wall of the ancient Market House there still stands a bust of King Charles. On the south wall is a device consisting of the letters FC intertwined upon a heart, the whole meaning "Faithful to Charles in heart." Near by, on the Welsh bank, is Goodrich Castle, the impressive ruins of which have recently been carefully restored by the Office of Works. An expedition can also be made from here to the wonderful little Norman church of Kilpeck. Some miles up the river is the fascinating old city of Hereford, once one of the greatest towns of Saxon England and capital of the Mercian kings. The city is not lacking in more recent celebrities, for Nell Gwynne was born there, as was David Garrick. Nelson was made a freeman of the city, and Mrs. Siddons, Kitty Clive and the painter David Cox all lived there. Hereford's cathedral is remarkable in



THE MEDIEVAL BRIDGE AT MONMOUTH

illustrating all the great architectural periods from Norman to Tudor. Externally its most striking features are the massive tower and the splendid "Bishop Booth's" north porch. The most impressive features of the interior are the Norman arcades, the exquisite Early English lady chapel, and the Chain Library, which is one of the most interesting of these rare survivals. In the garden wall of the Bishop's Palace is a plate marking the birthplace of Nell Gwynne, of whom one would hardly expect a reminder *dans cette galère*! Another fine Hereford building is the Old House, which stands in the spacious square called High Town and which is a fine Jacobean half-timbered edifice, now used as a museum. For the Festival of the Three Choirs, once in three years, Hereford is thronged with music-lovers from all over the world.

From Hereford many expeditions are possible: the Golden Valley, including Abbey Dore; Abergavenny, with its Priory famous for the tombs of the Herberts; and the grand ruins of Raglan Castle. Above Hereford, Hay Castle is picturesque, and a visit should most certainly be made to Tretower, the fortified manor house of the Vaughans, now being repaired by the Office of Works.



W. A. Call

THE WYE AT SYMOND'S YAT

Copyright

What to Do on the Norfolk Broads, by A. G. Miller (A. G. Miller, ts.).—This yachtsman's guide, motor-tour book and holiday handbook to Broadland has just been re-issued, and will prove an indispensable companion to all who are contemplating a holiday in this delightful part of Norfolk. After some valuable hints to motorists in the district, full and detailed descriptions are given of over seventy places easily reached from some centre in Broadland. Not only are the towns and villages on the Broads themselves described and illustrated, but ample space is devoted to larger centres within easy reach, among them being Norwich, Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth. A page that will be heartily welcomed is that which deals with angling both on the Broads and in the sea. Suitable suggestions are made as to the requisite tackle, and among the rivers recommended to anglers are the Bure, Ant, Thurna, Waveney and Yare. There is also good fishing in Oulton and Ormesby Broads. Several paragraphs are devoted to sea fishing. The book is delightfully illustrated and contains many clear maps and tide tables.

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LOOKING FOR A FLAT

"WE are looking for a flat." The sentence greets our ears frequently enough, especially at this time of year, for, though few people may be aware of the fact, most of us prefer to do our moving or setting up house in the spring. The spring is obviously the best time for moving. No one, if he or she can possibly help it, will go flat- or house-hunting in mid-winter. Besides, a move made in the spring will save spring-cleaning, at any rate for one year.

Hundreds of people just now must be facing the problem of finding a flat or moving into a new one. For some the problem may take the form of giving up a town house and looking about for something more convenient. It is a problem very much simpler to tackle to-day than it used to be. The expense of keeping up a large town house and the difficulty of finding servants to run it have made a flat the most practical and economical of all ways of living. A few years ago it was not so easy to find the flat that suited all your requirements. And there were certain disadvantages about flat-life that it seemed impossible to overcome, when the majority of flats were in old houses cut up and converted. To-day, when new blocks of flats are opened every month, designed expressly to suit modern standards of living, there is an infinity of choice, and one can be sure of finding what one wants, either in the centre of town or on the outskirts, according to one's preference.

Let us consider a few of the advantages that the flat has brought us. The simplification of the servant problem has already been mentioned. Then there are all the "modern conveniences" which, in the old-fashioned town house, can only be obtained by alterations and re-planning involving very considerable expense. The first and most obvious of these advantages is the compactness of the flat, with everything where it is wanted, close at

hand, and with no staircases or dark passages to be negotiated—an important point for elderly people. Every well equipped modern block of flats has a service of lifts, which not only saves stair-climbing, but also gives a feeling of privacy. Then the modern flat will be centrally heated, and it will have hot and cold water laid on to the bedrooms. Half the worries of life seem to vanish when you can have the most efficient methods of lighting, heating and cooking, when you have no longer to send for the plumber, the chimney-sweeper, the electrician, as the case may be, and retire for a week to the servants' hall, and when there is a staff service always at your disposal. And the modern flat goes further than this. Many of the new blocks are already furnished, and in a growing number built-in fittings are being used for wardrobes, cupboards, drawers, bookcases, which vastly simplifies the problem of furnishing, if it does not eliminate it altogether. The same applies to the kitchen and the pantry. Flats have perfected the ideal kitchen plan and equipment.

Another advantage the modern block of flats has given us is the opportunity of living in the light and air, even in the heart of London. We in this country have not been so quick to realise

as have our American cousins the revolution in living that the lift has brought us, of being able to live high up above the bustle and noise of the streets, where one can breathe fresh air, enjoy a fine view, and have all the sunlight that a city will allow us. But the new many-storeyed blocks of flats have given us this opportunity, as they have given us much else. Some of them now have roof gardens and swimming pools, many have a central restaurant, and nearly all provide garages, so that we may enjoy all the advantages of hotel life without the annoyances—we still have the privacy of our own fireside. From whatever angle one looks at the question, flats undoubtedly provide the most convenient and the most economical way of living in London to-day. C.L.



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The Retired Regular Officer

MOST people remember that the Government took a lot of trouble in trying to find jobs for demobilised temporary officers and ex-Service men of all kinds after the War. Since then, too, the Army has run a very successful vocational training scheme designed to fit the time-expired soldier for employment in civil life. But, so far as the Regular officer is concerned, the assumption has always been that, when his soldiering days were done, he faded gracefully out of the picture and proceeded to "enjoy" his pension—the natural corollary to which was that this was about all he was fit for.

Whatever may have been the case at one time, the young officer of to-day is seldom a rich man, and, while sensible of the honour that attaches to holding the King's commission, he looks to the Army to provide him with a career, much as those entering them look to the Civil Service, the law, or any other of the professions. But the Army differs from these callings in two vital respects. First, in peace time, not all officers can aspire to a lieutenant-colonel's command, and those whose names do not come on the selected list must retire as majors, somewhere between the ages of forty and fifty. Secondly, an emergency such as the last War involves a large temporary increase in the intake of young officers. Throughout our history reductions of establishment have followed the return of peace as night follows day, leaving a block of officers half way up the promotion list, a proportion of whom must go if the career which the Army provides is not to be spoiled by the post-War entry. The first factor is always with us, the second has hit both British and Indian Service officers hard of recent years in the shape of the Stanhope and War Block "axes."

Few of these men can afford to live a life of leisure, even if they wanted to. Many of the first type are obliged to seek some means of supplementing their pensions if they are to continue educating their children as they have begun. Most of the "axed" officers are younger. They are faced with the problem of starting afresh in some other walk of life with little behind them but their gratuity. Their case is by far the more pressing and should at the same time be the more hopeful.

But in neither case is the task going to be an easy one. A large proportion, who have spent most of their working lives abroad, necessarily lack connections in England. Farming is the traditional resort of the retired officer, in the Dominions, the Colonies, or at home; but it is everywhere a precarious occupation in these days, even for men with experience and capital, and these have little enough of either.

The number of retired Regular officers who have made their mark in spheres as widely different as literature, business and sport is sufficient proof that an Army training is no bar to success outside. Indeed, it is good to remind oneself in these days of excessive specialisation that the best men have not seldom been the most versatile. But no one who has had any recent experience of it would deny that for the man of thirty and more, who is strange to the game, job-hunting is an almost impossibly difficult task.

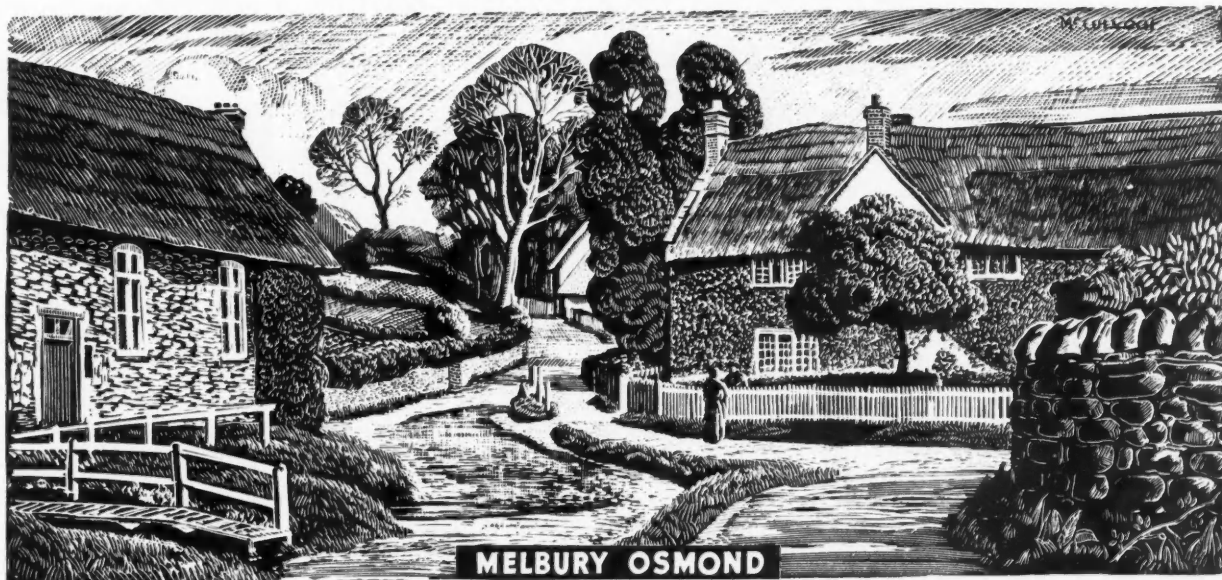
It was to meet this need that the War Office decided about twelve months ago to open an Employment Bureau in London. Working in conjunction with an office that was started simultaneously at Army headquarters in India, this agency has succeeded up to date in placing in employment close on a hundred retired Regular officers. As was, perhaps, to be expected, about a third of this total have been absorbed in Government service at home and abroad. Of the remainder the majority have found a place in one of the many kinds of secretarial work.

So far, business has taken very few. While it is only natural that firms should feel some hesitation in taking on men who have spent twenty and more years in the Army and have become "set," there would still seem some prospect that the younger type of retired officer might prove valuable material. He would, of course, have to start at the bottom and learn the ropes, but he has certain advantages that should go far towards making up for his late start. He has travelled and seen something of the world. In many cases he speaks two or three languages. He has acquired a knowledge of men and has learnt the knack of handling them. Officers of the Services are, perhaps, the only people who are called on to pass written examinations up to the age of forty-five; which would indicate that they must continue studying and keeping their minds open. There are many posts, particularly in large-scale business, where their previous training and experience, far from proving a handicap, might even prove to be of the greatest advantage.

From the outset, the Bureau has wisely adopted the policy of never recommending a man for a job unless they were sure beforehand of his suitability, and the War Office has the complete record of his Army career to assist them in their task of steering round pegs into round holes. If these lines catch the eye of anyone whose daily round brings him in contact with the recruitment of executive personnel for any branch of industry or commerce, he might be doing a good turn to himself and he certainly would be doing one to these people if he would get in touch with the War Office Bureau at Lion House, No. 72, Red Lion Street, High Holborn (Telephone: Holborn 3283).

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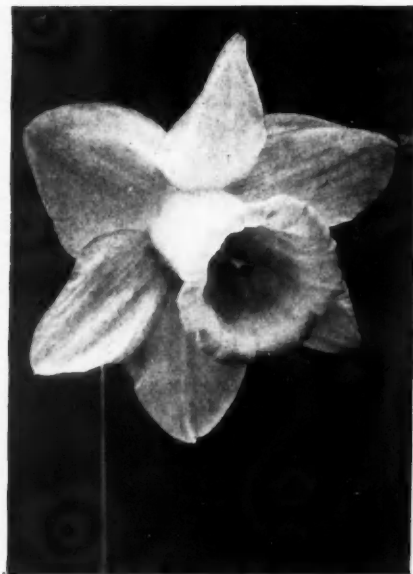
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DAFFODILS FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN

A survey of some of the newer and better varieties of daffodils that are now obtainable at a reasonable price and are suited for general garden decoration. Most, if not all of them, will be seen at the Royal Horticultural Society's Annual Daffodil Show, which is being held at the Society's Hall, Westminster, next Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th.

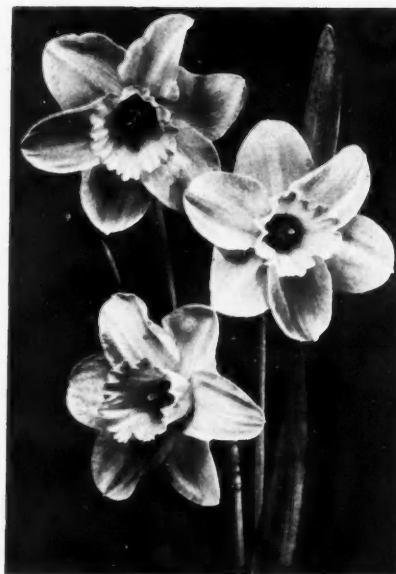
THE amenability of the daffodil to many forms of cultivation is well known, as well as its adaptability for garden and vase decoration and for growing in pots in the cold greenhouse, the last method having recently become a very favoured and popular form of cultivation. In what I write here, however, I shall propose to lay most stress on its value as a cut flower or for colonies or groups in the border, giving some indication of suitable and reasonably priced varieties for this purpose in the various sections. Here and there, some varieties are suggested which, though high-priced at the moment, are worthy of consideration for future purchase.

Taking the yellow trumpet section first, King Alfred, acclaimed as being one of the best half-dozen of all daffodils, is now no luxury, its price having fallen to quite a moderate figure; in the same set we have Dawson City, another reasonable variety, of good colour, poise, and form, good enough for any company. The old maximus superbus should always be included, for its rich colour and unique form; it wants deep planting, and does exceptionally well in places near the sea. The best white trumpet to-day for value I consider to be Mrs. Krelage, which is ousting the old Mme de Graaff, being superior to it at all points. Next I should choose Engleheart's White Emperor, and Eskimo, the former very perfectly modelled, and the latter very solid and fading to purest white; it is also a great laster in the garden. The far-famed Beersheba, which does so splendidly in our Colonies as well as here, must be acquired as soon as one's purse permits it, and its price this year shows a welcome reduction. It is a very beautiful daffodil of commanding height, purity of tone, and perfect breadth and carriage. Of good bicolor trumpets I must own we have far too few: among these there are certainly such things as Mrs. Mudge and Sincerity, both varieties of front rank, but their price must come down before they become "practical politics," and in the meantime we must be content with Duke of Bedford, Spring Glory and (rather more expensive)



MRS. KRELAGE

One of the best general purpose white trumpet varieties



JUBILANT

A good chalice cupped variety with well formed blooms of deep yellow

while Bodilly is a fine variety with very definite colour contrast, rather on the expensive side as yet: I look on it as quite the best of its type up to now. The bicolor incomp. with red colouring in the cup are a very attractive set, and, together with the richly coloured Barriis, seem to have a special appeal to daffodil lovers to-day. Here we have the popular Croesus, with its reddish orange cup; Hospodar, intensely coloured, and valuable for its earliness; Helios; and the newer Pepper, its very rich colouring somewhat atoning for its unorthodox form.

Among the Barriis, with their sometimes short and sometimes flattened cups, may be found perhaps the most brilliant of all the daffodils, comprising, in their crowns, every shade of lipstick, from vivid scarlet to orange-crimson; yet I doubt if among them all there is a more beautiful flower than the unique St. Egwin, tall, large, and wholly of soft yellow, a flower that always wins in its particular class at the shows, and which, by some extraordinary error of judgment, missed being granted a first-class certificate last year. Its only drawback is its present high price. Among the less expensive Barriis we have Firetail, with flat eye of strong red, very popular; Sunrise, also in great demand with its strong orange-red cup and primrose-barred perianth; while varieties for the future are Dinkie, best described by its name, and receiving praise from all quarters; and Forfar, a great gem, large, with white perianth and a wide, solid red crown, an exhibition flower of the first order.

Bonython and Halfa, both promising favourites.

In the chalice cups—or incomp. as nearly everyone now calls them, we have, among the self-yellows, Golden Pedestal, Pilgrimage, St. Ives, the newer and already very popular Golden Frilled, and the richly coloured Jubilant, while P. D. Williams's Carlton and Have-lock are two superb modern varieties well worth acquiring when their price brings them within reach. Of bicolor incomp. with simple yellow cups, my choice would be Great Warley and, a better thing, the shapely Nissa,



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N. MYSTIC

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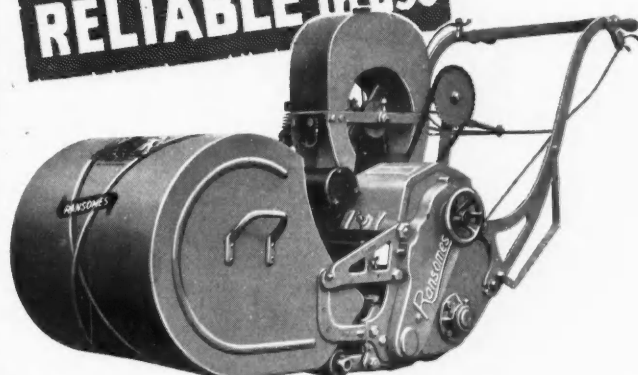
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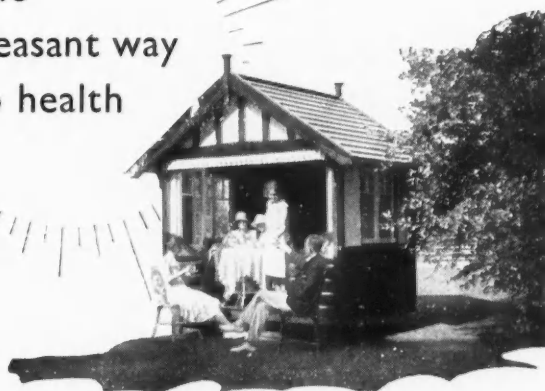
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Examples can be seen in London at 139 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

The Leedsii set are distinguished by their pale and delicate colouring, the perianths white, and the cups either white or in dainty shades of primrose, pale fawn, pinkish amber, and so forth. Among the best and earliest of these is White Nile, which, when fully developed, is pure white, with a large solid cup. It has great lasting qualities, and is now quite moderate in price. Others worth noting in this section are Tenedos, tall, large and graceful, and becoming pure white; and the charming Mystic, which is quite one of the most lovely of daffodils, with its crown margined with an elusive but delightful tone of orange peach. Two rather dearer Leedsii are Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, its cup a curious shade of terra-cotta; and the lovely Suda, with a large cup of a pale shade of pink that is altogether charming. Leedsii, which seem to be almost in a class by themselves, are the two dainty white flowers, Samaria and Silver Salver, of The Brodie's raising, with small flattened white crowns. Limited stock still tends to keep their price up, but they are well worth having.

The poeticus varieties comprise now a number of fine flowers that have been raised by intercrossing the old species, and are popular by reason of their graceful form and pleasing scent. They are also available now at a very reasonable figure. Among the best are Caedmon, a tall, fine plant of strong constitution; Red Rim, outstanding by reason of its perfect perianth and broad scarlet-bordered eye; and Dactyl, a late and long-lasting variety of thick texture with a beautifully margined eye of dark red.



CAEDMON, A VARIETY OF GOOD CONSTITUTION
One of the best of the poeticus section

thrives when planted in grass. Two charming hybrids of *N. cyclamineus* are Orange Glory and Beryl, the latter a cross between *cyclamineus* and *poeticus*, which makes a delightful little pot plant.

There is little space left to describe what are termed the odd sections, but the doubles make a telling display in the garden, and here such varieties as Irene Copeland and Mary Copeland may be recommended, the latter a fine novelty, perfect in shape and with rich colour, certainly the best of the doubles.

The Poetaz are a comparatively modern race, obtained by intercrossing the poeticus with the tazetta, and combining to a large extent the beauty of both parents. Here my choice would be Scarlet Gem, with bright red cup; Medusa; and Glorious, a large flower of strong and attractive colour, and certainly the best of the bunch. Cheerfulness is a double Poetaz that has a pleasing appeal, and should not be missed. Of the Jonquil hybrids of moderate price, we have Buttercup and Golden Sceptre, but a finer race of these, raised by the late P. D. Williams, is on the way, and among them are Hesla, Trevithian, Lanarth, three of the most outstanding, the last-named being a beautiful, tall, and richly coloured variety having, like all the Jonquil race, a very pleasing scent and great lasting powers. The triandrus hybrids, with their icy-white tones and modest drooping poise, are much prized in some quarters, and are excellent for pots and the rock garden. In this set the old Queen of Spain excels and

ORNATUS.

FOR THE GARDENER'S LIBRARY

THE review called *Gardens and Gardening* (The Studio, 7s. 6d.), though only four years old, has already won for itself an established place among gardening annuals, and the issue for the present year is likely to enhance its reputation. The whole production is up to the high standard which one has come to associate with publications from The Studio, and in its matter it has the merit of being different from the ordinary run of annuals. Here is no attempted survey of gardening duties for the year, but a series of well written and informative articles on different aspects of gardening that have not been dealt with before in previous issues, supplemented by a large and varied selection of well chosen illustrations, for which alone this annual is well worth having. Those in search of ideas on garden design and planting treatment will find the numerous photographs of gardens in various European countries, as well as in America and at home, of considerable interest and help; while much useful and practical information will be gained from the articles on the Selection and Cultivation of Dahlias, Japanese Miniature Trees, The Choice and Grouping of Summer Flowers, and American Herbaceous Plants. This year's issue forms a fitting supplement to the four that have preceded it, and together they are a rich storehouse of information and suggestions on garden planning and planting.

Another volume on somewhat similar lines, but limited to the consideration of garden design and planting treatments, is *When I Make a Garden*, by Ralph Hancock (Foulis and Co., 6s. net). Mr. Ralph Hancock is a well known landscape architect who has recently returned to this country from America, where he has practised for some years, and he has conceived the idea of this book of pictures showing examples of gardens he has laid out, in the hope that it will provide suggestions and inspiration to beginners in gardening whose ideas on matters of design and planting are nebulous. Numerous examples are shown of formal lay-outs, walled gardens, rock and water gardens and roof gardens; and those who are embarking on the making of a garden from a virgin site should find the many well reproduced illustrations helpful and suggestive.

No more pleasing and instructive way could perhaps be found of placing the young gardening student on understanding and friendly terms with our more homely garden flowers than in *Our Heritage of Garden Flowers*, by Hilda M. Coley (The Lutterworth Press, 7s. 6d. net). In this simply written book Miss Coley gives an insight into the origin of many of the more common garden flowers and discusses their botanical characters and garden requirements in non-technical language. There is a colour-plate supplementing the description of each flower—thirty-two in all; and together the text and illustrations form an excellent and simple introduction to the study of the general run of garden plants.

What Miss Coley has done for our garden flowers Miss Briggs has accomplished most admirably with our trees in *Trees of Britain*, by Barbara Briggs, F.Z.S. (The Lutterworth Press, 21s. net). This has no

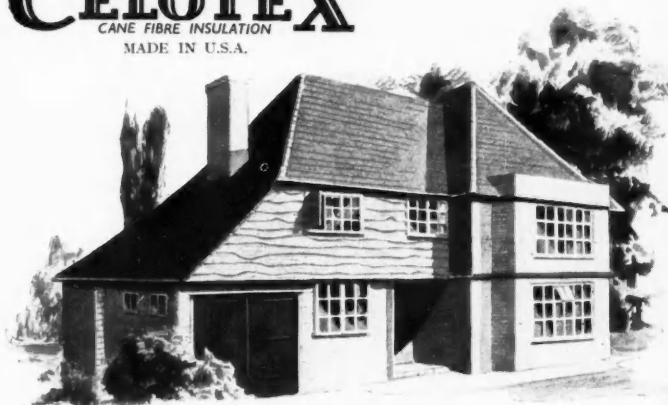
pretensions to being an exhaustive survey, but only includes those native and exotic trees that are commonly met with in the English countryside. These are described in an easy conversational style, and the descriptions are supplemented by many pen and pencil drawings, which are all well done. A pleasant and interesting book, combining entertainment with instruction and informative without being pedantic, it should form a useful foundation on which the young nature-lover may build a wider and more intimate knowledge of the common trees and shrubs of the English countryside.

Two additions to the welter of gardening text books that are now available to the novice in gardening matters are to be had in *The Small Garden*, by Sir Edward Anson (Bell and Sons, 3s. 6d.), and *Your Flower Garden*, by H. A. Day (Methuen, 3s. 6d.). The major part of the former is devoted to a calendar of gardening operations month by month, where all duties pertaining to the cultivation and management of flowers, fruit and vegetables are simply and clearly described; while the latter is limited to a consideration of the flower garden. Each offers sensible counsel and instruction to the beginner. The botanical student will find *Intermediate Botany*, by L. J. F. Brimble (Macmillan Company, 8s. 6d.), an up-to-date and useful text book where the economic and other useful applications of plants are emphasised with the object of bringing botany into closer contact with everyday interests than is usual in a purely academic study of the science. There is not a phase of modern botanical thought that is not touched upon with clarity and distinction, and the volume forms a welcome addition to the numerous elementary text books already existing.

For the occasion of the forthcoming Alpine Plant Conference, which is being held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Society's halls, Westminster, on May 5th, 6th and 7th next, the Alpine Garden Society has recently issued a greatly enlarged number of their useful *Quarterly Bulletin* (Vol. 4, No. 1, 2s. 6d. to non-members). The all-round excellence of this *Bulletin* has already been referred to in these pages, and this special issue is even better than many of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal. Many interesting aspects of alpine gardening are dealt with, and the illustrations, as usual, are of a very high order. Dr. Guiseppi's account of the plant-collecting expedition he led to the Caucasus last summer makes most interesting and instructive reading, and no less entertaining and informative are the articles on Plant Hunting in the Pyrenees, and Prospecting in the Colorado Rockies. The small rock gardener will find much to interest him in Mrs. Malby's description of her alpine garden in North London; while the specialist grower will glean much useful information in the notes on new and interesting alpine and on some of the miniature rhododendrons for the rock garden, contributed by Dr. Cowan of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. This *Bulletin*, whose publication is only one of the lesser activities of this keen and energetic Society, is worth every penny of the modest annual subscription, and should be in the hands of everyone who grows alpine.

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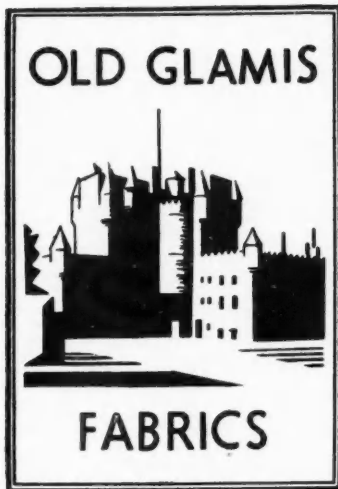
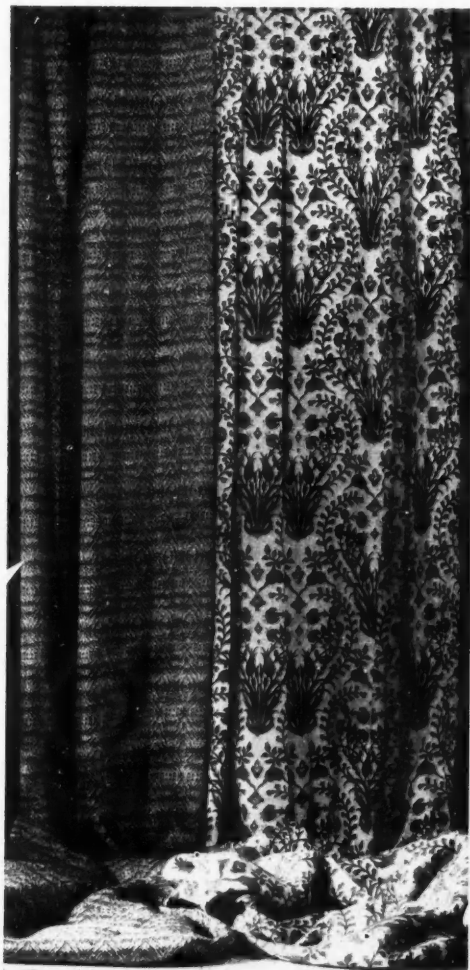
THE LADIES' FIELD

An Ensemble for an April Wedding Guest



Tunbridge

THE reception has started; the bride is shaking hands at the top of the stairs; and this couple are just joining the queue. The lady wears a midnight-blue dress, very simple and graceful, with a sash of lavender-coloured taffeta, an unusual and effective colour contrast. The gaily coloured cluster of fruits on her necklace match the feathers in her attractive hat. All from Harvey Nichols. Her companion wears an outfit from Moss Brothers. Harvey Nichols had a very interesting show last week, mainly of wedding gowns and dresses suitable for the wedding guest. One of the loveliest of the wedding gowns was in very stiff satin, the kind that one's mother's wedding dress was made of, heavy and rustling and not very shiny; it was in a rich yellow-cream colour, and had a train from the waist, edged with orange blossom. A black afternoon frock had coloured flowers appliquéd on the shoulders and waist, and a jacket of the same print from which the flowers were cut; and a pleated dress and coat in grey-green was worn with a big black straw hat, and a black belt, bag and gloves.



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NEWS ABOUT SPRING TAILORING

THE essence of good tailoring is something that can only be proved personally; no photograph can really convey the meticulous cut which is the beauty of such tailoring as that of Messrs. Thomas and Sons, 6, Brook Street, W.1, two of whose models are shown on this page. The suit on the right, very simple and becoming in its cut, is in black bouclé tweed, worn with a silk blouse in a black and white design. This useful suit is of a type which everyone needs for morning wear in London in April and May. The coat shown below is in a brown and white Shetland tweed, sufficiently light for spring racing. An interesting feature is that the deep cuffs have pockets in them. A scarf of the same material goes with the coat. Another ensemble from Thomas, not shown on this page, consists of a jacket and gored skirt in black and white West of England tweed, and a waistcoat-blouse of black and white check. The coat has Magyar sleeves and a deep yoke; the waistcoat is belted and has patch pockets. This is an ensemble which could be worn both in London and the country, and is not too thick to be useful in May and June.



Tunbridge

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INTERESTING spring catalogues which have been published lately are those of Jenners of Edinburgh, Peter Robinson, and Liberty. Every year catalogues are better got up and more and more fascinating: no longer the dreary black-and-white affairs, with pages and pages of small objects all jammed together, but well printed and cheerfully illustrated little books, with handsome covers, very well calculated to tempt the busy or lazy woman who likes to buy her clothes from the country. From such catalogues it is possible to choose a complete spring outfit without stirring from your comfortable chair.

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Of Use and Beauty in the Garden

It is to the old gardens of Renaissance Italy that we must look for the most perfect examples of garden ornament. The artistic merit of these antique pieces is universally acknowledged, and they have long served as models for all later decoration of the kind. Something of their classic treatment and charm of design is to be seen in many of the best modern ornaments made in natural and artificial cast stone now at the disposal of every one for decorative effect in garden display, and of this class are the various pieces made by Mr. H. J. Ludlow of Abberley House, Bromsgrove. Fashioned by hand in cast stone of soft and attractive appearance, all Mr. Ludlow's pieces reveal artistic taste combined with skilful craftsmanship. Each is of good balance and the well considered proportions essential to any ornament which is to look at ease in garden surroundings. The design of the bird fountain, for example, shown in the accompanying illustration, is quite charming in its simplicity and in the grace of its outline, and shows clearly the quality and excellence of his style and workmanship. The placing of an ornament demands no less care than its choice, and a piece such as this bird-bath would form an excellent focus point in a small formal lay-out in a town garden, for example, or on a parterre or lawn. Ornaments that are genuine and good of this kind, such as those by Mr. Ludlow, are worthy of careful placing. Badly arranged, without regard to the other elements and features in the design, they will only produce a sense of incongruity; carefully disposed and related to their surroundings, they will add distinction and beauty to any formal garden scheme.

THE COST OF A TENNIS COURT

The possession of a tennis court is the dream of a great many families, particularly where there are young people and it would open the way to all sorts of pleasant outdoor entertaining. Of tennis clubs there are plenty, but, say what you will, there is nothing quite like a party in one's own grounds.

A hard court is, of course, almost every tennis player's ideal, but many people have hesitated to install one, thinking that it would require a heavy initial outlay and a good deal of expenditure on upkeep. It will interest them to hear that the booklet *Service by Sunley*, produced by Messrs. B. Sunley and Co., Limited, Sunley's Island, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, contains particulars of various courts, such as the Sunley "Permalaid" Non-attention Court, ready for play in all weathers and costing approximately only £145 (red) or £165 (green); and the Sunley "Greystoke" hard court, which is very easy to maintain, and costs, with a semi-loose surface in a mixture of grey, red and brown colour, approximately £90. The lovely "De Luxe No Up-keep" court, in a very pleasant grass colour or red, costs £220. Messrs. Sunley's are well known for their work on football fields, bowling greens, aerodromes, golf courses and estate work. No garden operation is too small for their expert attention, or too big.

FOR EASY MOWING

An excellent little booklet has just been issued called *The 1936 Rotoscythe*, describing the mowers of that name designed and built by Messrs. Power Specialities, Limited, Cordwallis Works, Maidenhead, Berks. Six Rotoscythes are described in it, including the 14in. lawn model, with a Villiers two-stroke petrol engine of adequate power, which is recommended for lawns up to half an acre. It is a light and handy machine, which costs only 15 guineas. At the other end of the book is the 21in. lawn model, in which the Rotoscythe principle of cutting as a scythe cuts, by impact and not shearing between a cylinder and bottom blade, is allied to a new system of propulsion. This is a machine of modern appearance and efficient performance, easy to handle and clean, as its working parts are totally enclosed. It is suitable for grounds up to 5 acres. An important thing to notice is that a Rotoscythe never needs regrounding, and new cutters can be replaced in a few minutes at the cost of 1s. a cutter.



A BIRD FOUNTAIN

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SOLUTION to No. 323.

The clues for this appeared in April 4th issue

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N E R D D I C O
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T E I P A R O
IMMENSE ASSAULT
G E A N P T P O
ABNER CAPARISON
T C E E L U E I
EJECT RHEUMATIC

ACROSS.

- 1. Sweetmeat—much in favour at Bisley?
- 5. May rise in the garden or in the City
- 9. Occupied with polite learning
- 10. Cardiac ones are notoriously fond of sweets
- 11. The result of bruising almonds in water
- 13. He holds goods for a purpose
- 14. Between the nave and the rim
- 16. Least corrupt
- 19. Robin Hood and William Tell
- 20. Material or building, but not a building material
- 21. "Shall Rome stand under one man's —?"
- 26. The Hexateuch form of Jahveh
- 27. A kind of whitish clay
- 28. A hollow
- 29. Singing or fishing
- 30. Bristly
- 31. Not affectionate insects, but good to eat

DOWN.

- 1. One across may be its goal
- 2. Colouring matter from lichens
- 3. Emphasise
- 4. Milfoil
- 6. This son of Zeus had a perpetual thirst
- 7. Did this soldier have a square head?
- 8. Persons of not unimpeachable character
- 12. No only child can have these
- 15. The start of 19 across
- 16. A mainstay of cricket
- 17. We are told they must come, but woe to those responsible for them
- 18. Discordant
- 19. This is refreshing
- 22. An undeveloped thing
- 23. Everest has not been yet
- 24. A great Italian painter
- 25. Margins

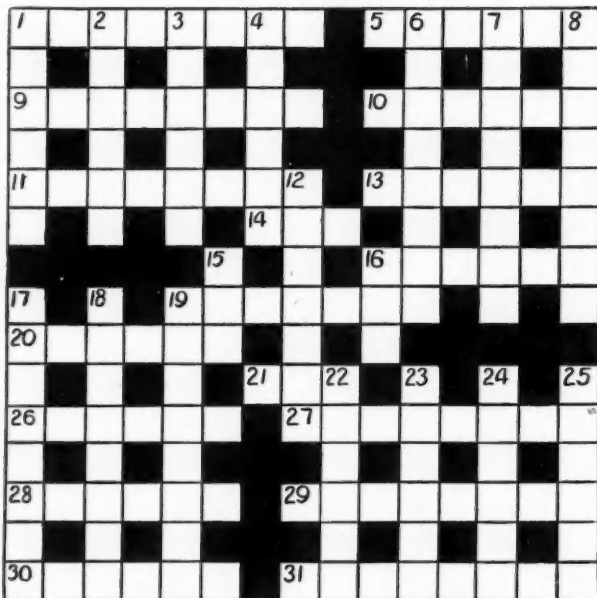
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 324

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 324, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, April 14th, 1936.

Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this competition.

The winner of Crossword No. 323 is Com. R. Gore Browne Henderson, R.N., Oakridge, Hall Place, St. Albans.

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